PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

No. 53,786—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.				
12th May	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6893
26th "	MACEDONIA	6519		
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	3550
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamers.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	23th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,930	Etienne	30th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	22nd "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abey	5106	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	6091	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	R G Garrick	3069	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	6091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage &c., apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure.
S. S. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	8th May

FOR COAST PORTS & RANGOON.

SHAH AMEER	2,637	B. Pigot	20th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation.
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 14 May	11 a.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur. 10 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA	2170	Frid. 11 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,993 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
7th May, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicich	5834	9th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6046	20th " "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6346	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4709	K. Soyeda		9th May
TOSA MARU	5823	Kato	16th May	
WAKASA MARU	6264	Wale	31st May	9th June
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4105	Payne	26th June	7th July
TOTOMI MARU	5112		10th July	21st July

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND SHANGHAI.
BOMBAY MARU...4625 G. Ishikawa...15th May 29th May

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* BUNDESRATH	2036	Ulrich	11th May.
* SOMALI	3655	Winiker	19th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meherwe Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1906.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	25 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 980 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.
Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.
Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.
It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.
Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombasa, Chin di and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.
Those who try it once never use any other Brand.
Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.
Apply to:—
Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY, or their Sub-agent at KARACHI, or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth Poona City.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THE SAME SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.
It is recommended as a sovoreign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of:
Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.
Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)
The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.
THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.
A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.
Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.
☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOXING! BOXING!!

AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE.

On THURSDAY 10th May, 1906, 9 P.M. (S. T.)

6 CONTESTS ARRANGED.

NOVICE EVENT.—6st. pupils of PaddyGill—3 Round Bout.
BELTON vs. BLANCHE—3 Round Bout.
SOCIAL AMATEURS: Phillips vs. Jeffries—5 Round Bout.
Corpl. Ford R. S. vs. Pte. Kelly, Connaughts—5 Round Bout

For a purse by the Management.

INTERVAL 10 MINUTES.

PADDY GILL open to meet any man at 8-4 to 8-6, six rounds.

BIG FIGHT.

Pte. DAVE WILSON, R. S. Bantam Weight champion of Western India, and winner of Poona Tournament, who drew with PADDY GILL in 3 rounds.

vs.

Pte. Lamie, 93, Highlanders

for Rs. 250 aside—15 ROUNDS.

PRICES.

Ring Seats, Rs. 5, Orchestra, Rs. 3, Dress, Rs. 2 and Stalls Re. 1.

Soldiers and sailors half price TO ALL SEATS.

Box plan at SEYMOUR, DOVE AND CO.

PADDY GILL,
Manager.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1906, at 3 p.m. (Standard time), for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Friday, the 20th April, 1906, and which were as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That alteration be made in Article 6 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "each" in the fourth line of the said Article the words "or of such other amounts and value as the Directors may think fit."

2. That the issue of the 1,600 Quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each as per Circular letters to the Shareholders dated the 25th October and the 7th December 1905 respectively be and is hereby confirmed.

3. That alteration be made in Article 31 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "share" in the last line of the said Article the words "of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each" and annas eight per share of a smaller nominal value than Rs. 500 each.

That alteration be made in Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "him" in the last line of the said Article the words "of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each and one vote in respect of four Quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each held by him."

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1906.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

A SALE

OF

OVER-SEASON STOCK GOODS & REMNANTS

Will take place at the DEPOT

ON

MONDAY, MAY 7TH, 1906,

AND

TUESDAY, MAY 8TH, 1906,

Between the hours of

9-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.

On the first day of the Sale the Depot will be open to members only and on the second day to members and non-members also.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

TYPEWRITER USERS KNOW that a new Remington Model means a new standard of Typewriter work. The

NEW REMINGTON MODELS

Supply a demand for SWIFTER, EASIER, BETTER TYPEWRITING than any writing machine has ever done before.

As a result of this demand the Remington factory, the greatest Typewriter plant in the World, is now breaking all production records.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

New York, London, Paris, and Everywhere,

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA, 2 POLLOCK ST., CALCUTTA.

WARDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARDES and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H.E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BAESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Measrs. SHALESHOY TYEBJI & SON'S Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

CHILD'S PONY AND TONGA.—FOR SALE Cheap, (Rs. 300) owner going Home.—"E" Care of this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 1 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

WANTED—Competent and Smart English COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.,—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in are respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order and as far as the mechanical excellence is considered they are the best in the world."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Jardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in those, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills, Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations, Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, the National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C C, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 90 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.

Please register your order soon

AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.

NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT BOMBAY

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. K. JAMES, Esq., Dohri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Za. Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,

RANAGHAT, Bengal.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
OARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., KEMP and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

INSURANCES.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 70 LAKHS

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,733
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,365

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,

Next to Currency Bank,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANKING AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—

MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind.—

KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—

QUETTA

AGENCIES.

AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHI
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposits.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg,	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as they act on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 50 francs from MARTIN, Place Chantin, SOUZIERS-SUR, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

A FULLY QUALIFIED 2ND CLASS ENGINEER under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, for the POST of the ENGINEER and FITTER-in-charge Municipal including Water Works Engines, Sukkur.

The applicant must have a thorough knowledge of the interior and exterior working of the Worthington engines and all parts connected therewith. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 70 to 100 per mensem according to qualifications. The selected candidate will be required to join by the 1st June, 1906.

Rent for residential quarters will be charged at 10 per cent on the tenant's salary.

Applications will be received by the ENGINEER and SECRETARY, Sukkur Municipality, up to the 25th instant.

Sukkur, 4th May, 1906.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES,

PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building,

HORNBY ROAD.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs. A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0 8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0 6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0 6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.	
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0 8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0 8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0 8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0 8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0 6
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	3 0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0 6
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0 8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0 8
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0 6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0 4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0 4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0 4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0 12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0 12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eiya,	Nairobi,
Gwamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, as Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,350,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized by the Maharashtra State Archives for the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co. Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Seconds hand English-built Carriages of all the latest design always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

Mr. A. E. JONES.

BABY GIRL'S AWFUL HUMOUR

Would Scab Over, Break Open, and Be Raw—Intense Suffering for Two Years—Doctors and Medicines Failed to Help Her.

CURED BY CUTICURA WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

Writing under date of August 15, 1904, Mrs. L. C. Walker, of 5 Tremont Street, Woodfords, Me., says: "My sister had a terrible humour on her shoulder when she was eighteen months old, causing intense suffering for two years. We had several doctors, and tried everything, but in spite of all we did it kept spreading. One day it would scab over and then crack open and a watery matter ooze from it and the scabs would all fall off. It would be raw for a time, then scab over again. Some one recommended Cuticura, and we immediately procured a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a cake of Cuticura Soap. She was much better after the first bath with warm water and soap, and an application of the Ointment. Before it was half gone we saw a marked change for the better, and she was entirely cured, without a scar being left, by the one box of Ointment and one cake of Soap. Her skin is now entirely clear, and she has not had a sign of trouble since."

100,000 MOTHERS

Daily Tell Other Mothers

That Cuticura Soap is the best baby soap in the world for cleansing and purifying the skin, and that Cuticura Ointment is of priceless value for soothing and healing torturing, disfiguring eruptions, itchings, and chafings. A single application of Cuticura Ointment, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, gives instant relief, and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Mailed free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

None are Genuine except with the "Swan Trade Mark.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years' I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong at all parts. J. K. Gardener, 13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and CROSS-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. a.
Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
Iberis and Vernalis per bottle	8 8
Various Odours in fancy bottles	3 8

TOILET-SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5 0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As 14 box	2 8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4: box	3 0

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,

BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 2-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE
ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
128 pages, cloth board covers, illustrated.
240,000 copies issued.
ANIMALS
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E.F.A.) Animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and Ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS, such as Ice troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. Price 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., sizes.
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Spring, Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.
The Dogs-Birds section, 54 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 128 pages, and this section alone (54 pages) is free and post free. A size at 7½ is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring but to use a small quantity only of
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

ELLIMAN'S ELIMINATES PAIN! Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,
ELLIMAN'S.
For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before broken, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.
MASSAGE with
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION is known to give best results. TO MASSAGE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the
ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK
(RUBBING-EASES PAIN HANDBOOK)
256 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Board Covers.
"Full of those items of First Aid Knowledge, both surgical and medical, which are indispensable to the Household."—*London Daily Express.*
Four ways of obtaining the Elliman R.E.P. Book:—
1. Order of Elliman, Sons & Co., 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted); 2. Upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to cartons containing 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
ELLIMAN'S
UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENG.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget," containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. India Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. England Subscription Re. 15 per year including Postage

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2157 tons, Captain J T Beckerleg sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Alcana, 2311 tons, Captain D Mogan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hermistor, 2253 tons, Captain W T Baine, will sail to-day for Baltimore with a general cargo.

THE steamer Murex, 2325 tons, Captain A E Deacon, will sail to-day for Arao Bay in Ballast.

THE steamer Afghan, 1439 tons, Captain F W Lloyd, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hosemer, Captain H Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 24 cases opium.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain P Cr gbetto sailed yesterday for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Lucanum, 2703 tons, Captain S C Penberthy arrived in harbour yesterday from New port with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goolpara, 1358 tons, Captain R Fewell will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, 2018 tons, Captain D Smith, will sail to-day for Hull and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1587 tons, Captain T L Molony, R G S, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karara, 1014 tons, Captain W C Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Hoseine s	Roberts	Busreh, April 26
	Alcana s	Margan	Calcutta, April 27
	Inuma s	Pemberthy	Newport, April 12
	Kasara s	Morrison	Karachi, May 5

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Persia s	Pagliet'o	Trieste via Karachi
	Afghan s	Lloyds	Mauritius
	Lord Kelvin s	Beckerly	Calcutta
	Mozaffari s	Molony	Persian Gulf

The following vessels sailed their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Murex Deacon, for Arae Bad
" Hermistan Baine, for Baltimore
" Goolpara Fewell, for Persian Gulf
" Clan Mackinnon Smith, for Hull, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Aracca, for China, &c
" R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c
" Capri, for China, &c
" Kasara, for Colombo
" Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf &c
" Nowshera for Persian Gulf
" Tosa Maru for China &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macdhern arrived in London on the evening of the 4th instant.

HONGKONG, May, 5.

The P and O Co's s s "Devanha" left here.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer "Tecla" from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.
The Austrian Lloyd's s s "Imperatrix" from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 6th instant at night.
The N Y K Steamer Wakasa Maru left Moji for Hongkong on the 8th May.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessels.	From
30	Den of Ogil	Singapore
May		
1	St Dunstan	London
2	Lawada	Calcutta
3	Umfuli	Calcutta
4	Tweed	Straits
5	Byculla	Rangoon
6	Clan Matheson	Liverpool

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Names.	From
1	Fenay Lodge	J L Newman	Singapore
	Sirsa	L B Clarke	Bombay
	Sir John Jackson	F E Barkness	Simon Bay

DEPARTURES.

	Malda	D F Macdonald	Bangoon
5	Shahjehan	J P Toms	Port Blair
	Itola	F Alton	Mauritius
	Duplelx	J Chamayou	Colombo
	Marksburg	F W Kriekler	Harburg B'men

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—25 bales cotton S M Bulley and Son; 46 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 1 bale carpets S Shivdasi 3022 cwts myrabollams W Becher; 25 bales wool Mori Jitha 60.0 cwts wheat, Sandoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—32000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—14 bales skins M H Momed and Co; 6 casks Indian condiments M Poonjaje and Sons; 7 cwts fishmaws and 91 cwts fins H A Mahomed 250 cwts olibanum A Chagla and Co; 1000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros; 65 bales hides and skins H M Abba and Abba Hajee Mahomed 5 cases curtains I B Bhoowalla 88 cwts dyewood M J Joomabhoy and Co: 4 cases Indian condiments S Escofaly and Co; 4 bags h ads condiments M M Poonjaje and Co; 192 cwts dry ginger, J Ramjee 23 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drumcondra s—225 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 2'0 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 6359 cwts rapeseed and 4329 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwts poppyseed 45900 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers 591 cwts myrabollams Barretto and Co; 165 bales cotton fly Nagsey Damjee 110 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons 1000 cwts bone meal 7100 cwts bones R Kaderbhoy 4148 cwts myrabollams A H A Carimjee and Co; 360 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 220 bales cotton Stewart Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thorndale s—25 bales aloe fibre Ebji Oomersey 1701 cwts myrabollams A V Jayaker and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kitof the Garter s—75 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1100 cwts rapeseed J Fazhiri 3031 cwts poppyseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Wimbledon s—120 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 5000 cwts linseed K Nixon and Co; 600 bales cotton Ralli Bros 500 bales cotton Barjee and Co; 100 tons iron N Futihally and Co; 10 bales cotton Walter Favri and Co; 1001 cwts linseed A Blackock and Co; 30 cwts sumac P Jethabhoy.
R Rubattino s—450 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1000 cwts linseed John Fazalbhoy 100 tons oildrum C Boggiano and Co; 500 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wimbledon s—20 cwts olibanum P Jethabhoy.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—0 cwts beeswax B M Powalla.

FOR BARCELONA.

Cercassia s—312 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

Colombo Maru s—33 cwts gum K N Miance, 35 cwts sennaleaves 16 cwts oplate 29 cwts roots P Peeramahomed and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—51 cwts gum K N Vencee 14 cwts copra and 15 cwts roots J Peer Mahomed and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—500 bales twist Talaji and Co; 230 bales twist H Mcoltanchand 200 bales twist N Thoroz 1400 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co: 300 bales twist E Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist C Cornonjee and Co.
Capri s—700 bales twist N Pheroz 200 bales twist R S N Talaji and Co.
Tosa Maru s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—200 bales twist A Pheroz; 200 bales twist H Molanchand 300 bales twist Cursetjia Bomanjee and Co; 900 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co: 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and 600 bales twist E Nowrojee and Co.
Haiphong s—100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague: Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort (Southern and Esplanade	13	5	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	22	20	52
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	15	13	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	10	10	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	37	76
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	8	17
G Mahim and Worli	18	18	35
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	11	24
Total	126	127	267
Total plague deaths to date	3131,149		238,557
Same date last year	113	93	192

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Deaths
1	2

CHOLERA

Attack.	Deaths.
	1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 5.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 11 16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	101 1-2	= — 1-4
4 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 13 16	= + 3-16
2 months hence	30 5-16	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	65 3-8	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20 51 3-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4 84 1-4	= + 3-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	do =	do
6 " "	3 7-8	do =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	do =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do =	— 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-8	= — 1-8
7 day market rate	3 3-8	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for North America.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 May dons quiet.
REPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 45 1-2 + 3-4 M-J sellers firm
Yellow Cawnpore 45 1-2 + 1-4 M-J sellers firm
Brown 42 1-2 + 1-2 M-J sellers firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet but steady. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 7,000 Spot. 6·10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500. Imports 9,000 Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·93	5·94	5·95
+5	+5	+6
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov
5·91	5·78	5·70
+6	+5	+5
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan.—Feb.
5·69	5·69	5·70
+5	+5	+5

Receipts of U S Ports 11,000
Do. last year 33,000
Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Do do Continent .....

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11 30+05
Futures, month of July ..... 11·09+07
Do do Dec ..... 10·55+01

An Advance is owing to bullish visible supply figures and to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 11 2-16+1-16
Futures month of July ..... 11 31+10
Do. do. Aug ..... 11 03+08
Tone at close ..... firm

COTTON.

Liverpool Total week's sales	12,000
" Stock	9,77,000
London "	12,000
Total visible supply	3,070,000
" " East Indian	2,47,000
" quantity in sight	9,910,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 5th May 1906:—

Cotton	6,479 bales.
Wheat	20,305 cwts.
Linseed	11 823 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,536 do
Gingelly seed	753 do
Poppyseed	5,602 do
Groundnut	490 do
Castorseed	5,809 do
Rice	19,237 do
Myrabolams	6,614 do
Cottonseed	2,951 do
Mowrasee	nil
Gram	1,182 do
Jowar	135 do
Maize	211 do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 5

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Eurabia	steady.
Good Bhownagger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	101 1-2
5 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	30 11/16

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

BOMBAY, MAY 7.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s-4d
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s 4 1-4d.
Do, 6 do, do,	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do, do,	170
Marcks 3 do, do,	129
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	153 1-2
Shanghai 30 do	213 1-2
Japan 30 do,	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98 8
1st Settlement, 31st May	98-9

Money market, Tone, steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd May.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 26th April	7 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 3rd May	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 3rd April	7 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs. a. p
Ready	8 1 0
Forward May	8 3 0

RAPESEED,—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8 2 0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	8 4 0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	8 2 nom.

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	6 8 0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4 10 0
White Pessi	4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8 000 Bales
Imports	8,000 "

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·96	5 97	5 98
—3	—3	—3
Aug-Sept.	Sept.—Oct.	Oct.—Nov.
5·94	5 81	5·73
—3	—3	—3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5 71	5·71	5·72
—2	— 2	—2

COTTON.—The cotton market is steady with some enquiry from shippers for spot lots and a small business is reported at Colaba. There is very little doing in contracts.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	194	184	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	200	190	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	199	189	...	do.
Dowraswuttees (descriptions)	M.-G. 211	205	..	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	210	203	... do.
Juliaum (M.-G.)	...	...	211	204 ... do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	...	208 .. do.
Khangaum, fair staple	(M.-G.)			
Karanja do,	(M.-G.)	211	205	.. do.
Akola do,	(M.-G.)			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum	(M.-G.)	213	207	... do.
Nagpur Kamptee	(M.-G.)	...	222	216 ... do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	208	203 ... do.
Yeotmal (M. G.)	...	...	216	210 ... do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	209	202 ... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	... 262 25th May.
Westerns	...	...	...	... 240 do

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 28th April as compared with the statement of the 5th April:—

Liabilities.	Apr. 23. Rs.	Apr. 21. Rs
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,77,905	45,44,515
Public Deposits at Branches	1,11,44,867	1,02,08,573
Other Deposits	7,09,21,743	7,18,02,221
Post Bills	8,920	18 360
Sundries	23 07,594	22,93,272
Rs.	11,84 58,919	10.77.63 938
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,08 31,038	1,08 21,366
Other authorised Securities	32,96,7 7	31 81 014
Credits on Govt, and other authorised Securities	1,49 43 124	1,41,11,891
Loans do, do, do.	2 17 01 365	2,22,49,008
Bills discounted and purchased	2 98,30 101	2,96,39,612
Dead Stock	2,88 110	2,88 110
Stamps and Stationery	4,256	4,324
Balances with other Banks	7,02,904	8,08,745
Sundries	3,49,836	3,92,085
Cash	2,65,09,418	2,62,67 903
	10,81,58,919	10.77.63,938

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BEAN—April 17, Loyn G Bean at Raipattee Estate, Chapra, Bengal, son of the late Major General J W F Bean, I S C.
PARKER—May 2, at Tonk, Rajputana, George Clement Parker, State Engineer, aged 31 years.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC

HAS BEEN AWARDED

20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.

CURES:

ANEMIA,

CHLOROSIS,

DEBILITY,

NEURASTHENIA.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S NEW MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S NEW MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricketers in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 11·24m., 11·20s. Low water, 4 40m., 5·10s.
Standard Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Open air Entertainment, B. E. S. Schools, 9·30 p.m. (S.T.)
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Oval.

POLICE NOTICE.—A gold brooch, a gold bangle and a wooden box containing some pins, etc., have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY PORBUNDER.—During April, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary, was 2,933, among them the number of new admissions was 1,103 classified as follows:—Hindoos 907, Mussalmans, 196, and other castes 5. Total 1,103. The average daily attendance was 88.

RATANSI MULJI DISPENSARY.—During April, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary, was 2,888. Among them the number of new admissions was 633; classified as follows:—Bhattias 89, Vanias 95, Brahmins 109, Lohanas 89 and other castes 231. Total 663. The average daily attendance was 93.

A CHILD'S FATAL MISTAKE.—A Hindu child named Rama Preta, aged one and-a half years and living with its mother at Parel, was taken yesterday morning to the Sir J. J. Hospital, as it was discovered that during the short absence of the mother, the child getting hold of a tin box containing kerosine oil had drunk its contents. Shortly after its admission to the Hospital, the child died.

LANDED SAFE ASHORE.—Yesterday, a big boat, in charge of a Hindu tindal named Vithoo Bhaza, laden with rice, sugar and other stores was going out of the harbour, bound for Jaigar in the Ratnagiri district, when the wind suddenly dropped, and the strong ebb tide drove the boat on to the side of the s. s. Murex lying at anchor. The boat was then drifted away, about fifty yards off from the steamer, and was sunk. The s. s. Murex lowered a boat and picked up the whole crew and conveyed them safe ashore. The cargo on the sunken boat was consigned to several persons, while the boat itself belonged to the tindal. The total loss is estimated at about Rs. 7 000.

THEFT AT KALBADEVI.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Pesha Dya, a young Hindu, with the theft of a brass lamp and some brass fittings, the property of one Moreshwar Mahadu, residing at Popatwadi near Kalbadevi. During the complainant's absence from home at night the accused entered his room by removing a bar from one of the windows and made away with the property. He was arrested on Sunday. The accused admitted one previous conviction and was sentenced to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment and in addition to receive 15 stripes.

A CASE OF THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged Chandrabai with theft of Rs. 150 in currency notes, gold and rupees from one Dayal Moolji, a carpenter, residing in Khetwadi main road. It appears that on the 4th instant, the complainant went to bed at about 11 p.m., and kept his "bundi" containing the money hanging on a nail inside the shop. At about 12 midnight, he went out to answer a call of nature, and whilst away, the accused entered by the back door and stole the money. Police sepoy No. 1391 C observed the accused at about 9 a.m. changing a twenty rupees note at a shop in Khetwadi and becoming suspicious, questioned and searched the accused and found Rs. 144-10-3 on his person. The accused stated that he had stolen the money and showed the sepoy the shop from where he had stolen the money. The accused pleaded guilty and, having admitted one previous conviction, was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment.

WE ... ...

WANT ... ...

YOU ... ...

TO be more comfortable this hot weather. You can avoid that sticky feeling, that unpleasant perspiration and that danger from chills.

BY WEARING PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

Give our materials a trial this summer and you will be surprised how less unbearable the hot weather will seem.

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges, Worsted Coatings, etc. and samples will gladly be forwarded on application to :—

THE MANAGER,

DEPT. "4,"

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rate of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the letter registered free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :

HENRY S. KING & CO.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

The Company's Stock is the Finest Manufactured and is obtained direct at absolutely first cost from reliable English Manufacturers.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

THE COMPANY'S WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

F. & C. OSLER.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

BOMBAY,

AND AT

CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM,

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.

9-11, MEDOWS STREET.

BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED

NEW STOCK OF

Gladstone Bag, Hand Bag, Leather and Steel Trunks, Bed straps, Holdalls, Bed sheets, Mosquito curtains, Rugs, Razai

AT VERY MODERATE PRICE.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MART.

55, HORNBY ROAD,

Opposite, John Roberts.

BARGAINS IN PIANO PLAYERS.

S. ROSE & Co. have some good new and second hand PIANO PLAYERS at LOW RATES.

PIANOLAS, from Rs. 450.
AERIOLAS, from Rs. 500.
THE ANGELUS.
THE APOLLOETTE.
THE PIANOTOR.
THE PIANOTIST.

If you are unable to play the Piano, these Instruments will enable you to do so, with pleasure to yourself and your friends.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

THE POONA MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE.

VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you Re. 1 for each 10 lbs luggage, nor do we increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

We do not wish you to spend Rs. 3 for your Breakfast on the road. We take you for Breakfast at 11-0 O'clock.

So our rates are equal to such slow motor Services.

THE POONA MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE.

264, Main Street Poona.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 1-8-0 for 30 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 5-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable, they can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 8 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of utensils are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills, Pills for 30 days, Rs 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heading sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored; price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of eye discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, 61 Bonares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

COX & CO.

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and addresses registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured to all parts of the world free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and

BAGGAGE received for shipment and clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of representatives and correspondents and all information in connection with Agency business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1906.

A COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

INDIA, as we have observed many times before, can teach England a great deal, and if the good points of the administration of the Indian Law were adopted and adapted at Home, we believe cases of miscarriage of justice would become extremely rare. High Court Judges in England, on the whole, are greatly superior in experience and in acumen than our own and less likely to err. The public have more confidence in them. But they make mistakes at times, nevertheless, and the desirability of establishing a Court of Criminal Appeal has been more than once discussed. A Bill to give effect to the idea is now before the Lords, and the other day in moving the Second Reading, the Lord Chancellor remarked that the effect of the Bill would be to allow an unrestricted right of appeal on all points to a Court of Criminal Appeal, which would have authority to entertain appeals on all questions of law, of fact and of sentence. It must not be supposed there is any unanimity of feeling among the Judges that such a Court is necessary. Mr. Justice Bigham, for example, at the Manchester Assizes took occasion to describe the Bill as a violation of the principle of trial by jury. So it may be, but even on that question there are differences of opinion. And there are not a few who will describe the system of trial by jury as obsolete and absurd. Moreover, such safeguards as are provided under the present law are not so effective as they ought to be, and the recent Beck case brought out their deficiencies in a painfully prominent manner. As a result of the case we refer to, compensation was awarded to a wrongfully convicted person, and a Commission was appointed to inquire into the circumstances of his conviction and the best means to prevent the recurrence of a similar injustice. The Commissioners held the Home Office partly responsible, recommended drastic reforms in the Department, attributed the conviction to the wrongful rejection of evidence by the Judge and suggested a slight alteration in the law, obliging the Judge in a criminal trial to reserve any legal point arising for the Court of Crown Cases Reserved. This recommendation like many another was utterly ignored; though the Court of Crown Cases Reserved has only cognisance of points of law arising in an indictment or in a trial, if reserved by the Judge. It has no cognisance of facts, so that if a Judge misdirects a jury, or a jury finds a verdict against evidence and the prisoner, as a consequence, is found guilty, there is no redress unless the Home Office will revise his sentence.

The Beck Commissioners, it will be remembered, condemned the Home Office's methods in the revision of sentences, and exposed its incompetence, but it is at the present moment the only authority having power to review criminal trials in respect of facts. The duty of the Home Secretary is to advise the Sovereign as to the exercise of his prerogative of mercy in death sentences, but in default of a Court of Appeal it has been extended to a consideration of any criminal sentences which are brought before him on the complaint of convicted persons. The system has not answered as is well known. A legal critic, writing in a Home paper, remarks that regarded as a Court of Appeal it has every defect that such a Court can possess. The Judge who tried the case and who would be therefore ineligible to take part in the proceedings of a properly-constituted Appeal Court is sent for to give his opinion of the verdict, which is his verdict, and the prisoner, who would be present in a properly-constituted Appeal Court, is absent and unrepresented. The consequence is that if a prisoner is wrongly convicted, either at the Old Bailey or at the Assizes or quarter sessions, unless a miracle happens, as in the case of Beck, he has to endure his sentence. If he appeals to the Home Office, and hundreds do so, as was elicited by the Beck Commissioners, the Home Secretary refers the case to the judge who tried him, who says he is satisfied with the verdict, and the Home Secretary thereupon writes regretting his inability to interfere with the course of the law. The two tribunals of appeal which exist in England—the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords—have only jurisdiction over civil cases, and while an action resulting in fifty pounds damages can be taken to the Appeal Court and afterwards to the House of Lords, a man whose life or liberty has been destroyed by the verdict of a jury is left without appeal or remedy beyond such as a handful of perfunctory officials may perchance secure. In a recent appeal case the Court found that the Judge in the lower Court had himself decided matters, which should have been left to the jury and having regard to the tone of the summing-up of the Judge and his statements from time to time as to the nature and effect of the evidence before the jury and the inferences to be drawn from it, it was highly probable that the jury was misled." If the summing-up were examined it would be found that the observations of the judge were of a character to lead the jury to suppose that that was not in dispute between the parties which in truth was in dispute, and supported by evidence on both sides. Neither of the questions ought to have been left to the jury, and there was no evidence to support the verdict of the jury. The verdict and judgment would not stand, and judgment would be entered for the defendants. Had this been a criminal instead of a civil case the decision of the erring Judge would have stood, for even had he been asked questions by the Home Secretary it is not likely he would have pointed out his own mistakes even if he had recognised them.

In reply to the plea that having done for so long without a Court of Criminal Appeal, England can continue to do so, the legal writer, we have referred to above, urges that the great reputation the Home country enjoys for impartial injustice was won at a time, when the judges had higher functions and were of a higher order of ability and learning. A great revolution occurred after the passing of the Judicature Act of 1873, "which has immensely diminished the position and functions of the judges, and rendered a seat on the Bench no longer the ambition of the first men at the Bar." In support of that opinion he quotes Lord Coleridge, the late Chief Justice of England, who, in a letter to Lord Lindley published in his Life last year, wrote : "If I could have foreseen how the Judicature Act would be worked I would have resigned rather than be a party to it. The steady lowering of the judges of first instance has altered the profession, so far as the common law is concerned, and made success in it not an object to a high-minded man. It frets me more than I can tell you to feel that the great place I hold is being let down year by year, and I don't know how to prevent it." So long ago as 1892, Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls with Lords Justices Mathew and Bowen, constituted a Court of Judges to report on the expediency of appointing a Court of Appeal and did so, but their report like that of the Beck Commission was fruitless. If our legislators will not go to France for a lesson, they might at least come to us, though the experience might perhaps prove humiliating. The revision by the Appellate Side of the High Court of cases dealt with by the Sessions Judges has saved many a man his life and countless cases of injustice. A Court of Criminal Appeal with powers no greater than those exercised in India by the Appellate Side might answer the purposes of the Home Courts. Anyhow it is worthy of mention as a matter for congratulation that our lives and our liberty in India are so much more secure than those of our fellow subjects in England.

THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL. WHATEVER may be the feeling against its official contemporary, the "Agricultural Journal of India" is a publication which merits no opposition and much encouragement. It has only reached number 2, but it is a credit to its editor, the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India and his Pusa Staff, and may be classed as the best got up publication in India. Its scope is wide and the quarterly volumes should prove valuable additions to the Indian Agricultural Library. Some idea of the intentions of the editor is gained by a glance at the contents which include articles on such diverse topics as renovating deteriorated tea, insect pests, education in rural schools, commercial fertilizers, orange cultivation and official reports of various kinds. Mr. H. H. Mann deals with the first of these subjects in a way which should prove a boon to all engaged in the tea districts of North-East India. It has been a subject of importance for many years and, in dealing with it and seeking the best solutions to the problem, Mr. Mann takes his subject from the beginning. Much of what he writes is therefore necessarily known to the majority of those engaged in the industry, but this is unavoidable in the method of deductive reasoning employed. Summing up his arguments he says : "We have now dealt with the signs of deterioration, its causes, and the methods which seem best adapted for bringing back to a profitable condition much of the tea in India which has now declined from its former value . . . . It must be urged very strongly that in the matter of dealing with tea, prevention of deterioration is very much better than cure. A little money spent in drawing, in manuring, in cultivation, in more careful pruning or a little less feverish anxiety to take the last farthing out of the bushes in the way of yield will often prevent a crisis such as has frequently occurred in the history of so many tea concerns." Of greater local interest is Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy's article on "Moth-borer in sugarcane, maize and sorghum in Western India." Some months ago we noticed a pamphlet issued from Poona on sugar cultivation in Western India. This little publication was restricted to general methods employed in the cultivation and made several valuable suggestions for improvements. The Entomologist to the Government of India now contributes to the literature on the subject with an account of a minute study of this chief pest. It were impossible within reasonable space to reproduce the arguments brought forward and the instructions given in so technical an article, and we are inclined to think that it will have even greater value if condensed and translated into the vernacular that the methods advocated may be more readily communicated to the cultivators. Not the least useful of the contents of the journal are the short notes on various subjects which with reviews of books of agricultural interest conclude the volume, which as we have indicated is one of the most useful of the many Government publications.

WAGES IN LANCASHIRE. WHETHER the action of the Lancashire Mill owners in conceding the demands of the strikers ends the difficulty remains to be seen. The Staun settlement of August last was intended only as a temporary measure by which the operatives were to have a five per cent. advance in the shape of a bonus for twelve weeks from the first pay day in September on condition that the old rate continued in force till March. It was also agreed that the Joint Committee should endeavour to frame a scheme for the automatic regulation of wages in the future. The chances of such a settlement seeming more and more distant, a demand was made for a permanent five per cent. increase. The ground upon which the Federation has recommended its members strongly to resist this demand is that any change in the rate of wages should be made under a wages adjustment scheme which would provide for its automatic correction when the state of trade changes, and this is a view which can be sincerely held and defended by argument. The employers probably believe that if the advance were secured, the operatives would at once become still more apathetic than they are now said to be about a scheme for the automatic adjustment of wages. On the other hand the operatives hold that they asked for an increase more than a year ago and that though the period since has been one of great prosperity they have only had three months' pay on the higher scale. It is undoubted that they could have forced their demands last year had they determined to do so. Up to the last minute there seems to have been unwillingness to issue a strike notice, but eventually this course was decided upon with the result that the owners have given way. It is hard to say whether anything would have ever resulted from the conference, but it seems obvious that the action which has been taken is the death knell of the complicated and admittedly difficult question of automatic wages which was certainly the best method of dealing with the eternal friction between employer and employed.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Macedonia, with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 6 p.m. on May 6, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

THE Regent of Maler Kotla arrived in Simla on Saturday.

THE new unified anna and half anna stamps for postal and revenue purposes will be ready for issue early next cold weather.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th April, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1905, of 94,045 mds. with an increase of Rs. 781 in the earnings.

THE British commercial agent in the United States (Mr. E. Seymour Bell), in his report for the year, 1905, has something to say on the experiments in the cultivation of tea in the United States. It has been demonstrated that the most important varieties of the tea-plant, that from Ceylon excepted, make a growth and give a yield comparing favourably with the results produced in their own lands. Negro children make expert pickers, and machinery has been invented for sterilising, polishing, and rolling the leaves. Twenty-five acres have been planted with tea at Pierce, Texas, and a preliminary picking indicates a high grade of tea. During the past year, 9,000 lb. of tea was turned out at Somerville, S. C.

COMMEND us to the town of Chatham, New Jersey, for practical philanthropy. There the local authorities have just devised a new method of dealing with the scorcher. Before long notice boards bearing, in large letters, the words : "Warning : Raise l crosswalks," will be planted at all the approaches, and it will be bad for the chauffeur if he does not heed them. The plan is beautifully and diabolically simple. All the streets will have stone-paved crossings, scientifically built with such a slope that vehicles going at a moderate pace will pass over them with nothing worse than a slight bump. But for anything travelling at 40 miles an hour, they will mean broken springs and racked machinery, if nothing worse.

MOST of the delay in Reuter's cables, which has been noticeable lately, says a Lahore correspondent, is due to congestion of traffic, and not to interruptions on cables and wires. The congestion has been abnormal in consequence of the calamity at San Francisco. The earthquake has not only wrecked that great telegraph and cable centre, requiring diversion of the traffic over the eastern lines, but has originated a great rush of business in the shape of messages, asking, giving, and receiving information, about losses of life and property. This rush of traffic has heavily congested all eastern cables, and has thus been responsible for the recent marked delay, and irregularity of telegram on Indian system. Messages in transit have also been subject to some delays owing to the disturbed weather in Assam and Burma, causing frequent, though not serious interruptions, just when there was a press of traffic. The Telegraph authorities are going to make further improvement in signalling on the Bombay, and Calcutta, and the Calcutta and Madras lines on the east coast, which are especially liable to interruption during the monsoon. It is intended to instal the Baudot system now working between Calcutta and Simla.

THE question put a few days ago in Parliament regarding Russian influence in Persia and the consequent necessity for extending westwards the railways of India, may possibly have been framed in explicit terms, but as summarised by Reuter it is not easily understood. Mr. Morley was asked whether in view of the conditions above mentioned he would refuse to sanction a large expenditure on railways in the North West. His answer was that proposals for farther railway construction towards Afghanistan would receive most careful consideration. Now on the Quetta side, which is nearest to Persia, there is already a broad gauge line with its terminus at New Chaman, actually on the Afghan border; and, says the "Pioneer" no extension can take place from that point until the Amir of Kabul asks for the rails to be laid to Kandahar—which he is not likely to do until the Russians are hammering at the gates of Herat. But there is the short Quetta-Nushki line also in that part on the frontier. No one, however, proposes to carry it to Seistan, as five hundred miles of desert form a barrier which an invading force could not hope to cross. Was the question put with the idea of forcing to the front a railway from Karachi to some point in Eastern Persia, a strategical line which military experts have doubtless considered desirable of construction? If that was the object in view why should the Secretary of State have confined his reply to proposals for construction towards Afghanistan? At the present time sanction has been given for two lines leading to the Afghan frontier : (1) The Shilman extension, which does not seem to find much favour at Home ; and (2) the line up the Kurram Valley to Parachinar. But both these are purely strategical as regards possible Russian action direct against Afghanistan, and have no immediate relation to the "penetration of Russian influence in Persia." Of course, taking the Middle Eastern question as a whole, and bearing in mind the certainty that the Baghdad Railway will some day be built there may be grand trunk lines to be planned beside which the Shilman and Kurram projects are mere pigmies ; but when are we likely to see these put forward? Mr. Morley has not committed himself very far, and we must await the full text of question and answer before judging what his limitations were.

IT seems rather a pity that, in a desperate effort to keep the Tariff Reform ball a-rolling, the demonstration arranged to take place in Birmingham next July, in celebration of Mr. J. Chamberlain's long and honourable connection with local affairs and of his distinguished political career, should not be constituted on lines which would permit of a consentaneous tribute to his great qualities and political achievements irrespectively of partisan opinions. But the "Birmingham Gazette" and "Express" says :—"The committee entrusted with the organisation of the affair do not intend to make the matter a merely local concern. Indeed, it would be a grave error to let slip the opportunity of exhibiting in an impressive manner the attachment of the great majority of Mr. Chamberlain's fellow-citizens to the political principles of which he is the foremost advocate. Moreover, such a demonstration would permit of delegates attending from all parts of the country, and thus imparting to the event a national character, and so give encouragement to tariff reform. We are able to state with confidence and without any reserve that the view we have expressed on the requirements of the occasion is the view entertained by Mr. Chamberlain himself." Later advices, however, state that Mr. Chamberlain is considering the point.

ARMS AND THE (CHINA) MAN.

A WARNING.

ON mandarins and men in the street alike must have glanced at the frequent headline, "Unrest in China," though both are probably equally in the dark as to its significance. Albeit we, being the greatest of Asiatic Powers, shall be the worst sufferer from the outbreak of the storm now brewing in Eastern Asia should it burst upon us unawares and catch us in our usual states of unpreparedness writes W. Forster in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Now just about half a dozen years after Gordon had suppressed the Great Taiping Rebellion I got to know a number of the survivors of the men who had made it, in their own country (which was its cradle), and who, from the ranks of the Taipings, had then passed into those of the "Triads, as British officialdom designated the Great Hung League and its many kindred or affiliated societies which, when united, can count the number of "brethren" capable of bearing arms in millions. Indeed, Southern and Middle China is literally honeycombed by such "Brotherhoods," albeit the Triads, according to the last manifesto of theirs that I have seen, now claim to be "Chinese political Freemasons, earnest and enlightened reformers rather than rebels drilling and arming in secret—though that's as may be, doubtless. Many of these men, however, are the sons of the rebels who were finally crushed and dispersed by Gordon, and they have been taught to wait and watch for years and decades, with characteristic Chinese patience, till the signal should be given. The present movement, however, has not Anarchy for its goal, but rather a new order of things resting on a basis of just and settled government. Their great stumbling-block has been the lack of arms and drill instructors.

Now the man most hated in Southern China is singularly enough not the only reputed one in that Empire (the Dowager Empress), but Sir Robert Hart, and could the men of the Rebel Kwang only get at him, they would very quickly extinguish that shining light of finance! For it is the fact that for more than a generation past Ha't Devils Fo-Shun-Chi (the Imperial Maritime Customs Gun and Guard Boats) have made gun running (the illicit arms trade) virtually impossible in South and Mid China. But a few weeks ago, indeed, many rifles and much ammunition were discovered by the I. M. C.'s agents cunningly concealed in the crew's quarters of a liner bound from Frisco to the Flowery Land.

So, despite the many rifles smuggled over the French frontier into Shan-Si, the supply available would only amount to a fraction of the number required to arm the vast multitudes of men who will rise when the signal is given. Hence the folly of the Peking Court in compelling the great Viceroy in the disaffected provinces—and especially he of Canton, who controls the Rebel Kwang—to raise, arm, equip, and drill these divisions of troops on the European model. Recently, however, many regiments of the four divisions whose very existence so surprised the foreign military Attaches have had to be transferred to the Manchurian provinces on the thinnest of excuses—it reality because they were becoming disaffected! Now, it is from such data as that we can solve the problem of where the field—guns, rifles, and drilled men who will form the steel point to the gigantic weapon they will tip will come from; and were all the northern half of these sixty thousand efficient troops loyal they would be neutralised by the southern regiments. I say the "sixty thousand efficient troops advisedly, because out of a nominal total of eighty thousand we must deduct the squeeze men, the sick, and the recruits; all the stories of a great Chinese army of four hundred and twenty thousand men that we read in the British and foreign Press being just fairy tales, for these phantom divisions do not even exist on paper!

The fine regiments composing the new Chinese army will act, therefore, as may be arranged by their leaders, and these will "follow the money" as devoutly as any British "punter." Of such factors are the powerful guilds (notably the Cantonese) and eminent officials like the enlightened, much esteemed, and outspoken Wah-Ta-Sieh. Quite recently, too, the Court got a bad scare owing to the discovery of dynamite in the Palace precincts and in consequence the Empress dared not stir out in her own pleasure grounds for several days without being surrounded by a squad of soldiers with loaded rifles. More wonderful still, the tradition of centuries has been recently broken through, and the "Archers of the Body Guard of the Sacred Imperial Person" have been re-armed with the forbidden firearms, though these are said to be airguns. That the Peking police should also appear armed with rifles for a few days was naively accounted for by the Court's anxiety for the safety of the foreigners, though the Chinese Government was at the time instructing its Ministers in Europe to declare that "there was no cause for uneasiness in the present situation," which is quite true "now" and "will be" so till the so-called Dowager Empress endeavours in dire extremity to once more divert the impending peril from herself to the foreigner. For the Manchu mandarins, like the Bourbons, can learn nothing, and forget nothing, as the late ugly Shanghai riots, connived at in lead of being prevented by the corrupt Taotai Yuan (who was promoted to be Governor of Peking as his reward for this), demonstrates. Indeed the attack on the Foreign Settlement was organized by mandarin soldiers in mufti acting with the followers of the "King of the Beggars and a mob of smugglers and banditti attracted by the prospect of "loot." In fact, a repetition on a small scale of the events of 1900. But I have been assured over and over again by Chinese who are well placed to know that there is no menace whatever to foreigners contained in the proposed new order of things. These men have learned the lesson of the failure of the Taiping rebellion, rubbed in as it was by the destruction of the Boxers—in each case the result of Europeans being meddled with. The present friendliness, however, is conditional to a policy of give and take being agreed to. The fashion of foreign nations cutting and carving harbours and ports out of Chinese territory, or even considering the Treaty Ports to be virtually foreign territory, will have to cease. Foreigners will be expected to behave in China as if they were in a civilised foreign country, and as soon as competent Chinese tribunals, presided over by foreign-trained (preferably British-trained) native barristers as judges, are instituted the sore point of extra-territoriality will be raised. Given fair terms—observed by both sides—it is these men's desire that Europeans (and especially the British) engaged in commercial and financial undertakings shall have more elbow room for it is in their own interest that this should be, China for years to come needing European commercial co-operation and financial assistance. Quite recently, too, the guilds, the merchants, and the traders of the southern capital (Canton), and the Viceroy Shum and other representatives of the Imperial authority, were on the brink of civil war over his Excellency's new scheme to raise fresh taxation to pay for the construction of the Hankau and Canton Railway.

A great meeting of the guilds and mercantile classes convened to support the scheme, or at least come to some compromise, ended in disorder and the smashing of tea-trays and tables, which, though it certainly reads like a storm in a tea-cup, had behind it grim threats of arrest and decapitation on the one side and armed rebellion on the other. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that the great upheaval will be indirectly brought about through the adoption of the cry of China for the Chinese by the Peking Court, because to try to construct railways and other great public works by imposing fresh taxation instead of employing foreign capital will assuredly prove a short cut to revolution. It is most sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that our F. O. mandarins will bestir themselves and endeavour to keep abreast of the situation as it develops. Sir Ernest Satow is as good a man as they could wish for to have on the spot, were he but given the free hand that rightly appertains to an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and not rather regarded as a sort of diplomatic telephone connecting Downing-street with the Court of Peking.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE NATAL REBELLION.

WILD ATTACK BY ZULUS.

Many Native Casualties.

KRAALS DESTROYED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

Colonel Mackay, with a large force, ascended one of the highest points of the Ukandhla range eight miles from the Magistracy and shelled a number of kraals. Shots were exchanged with the rebels.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Colonel Mansel, with a force for the purpose of a reconnaisance, proceeded yesterday, in the direction of Cetewaye's grave.

The vanguard of the force, which was descending a precipitous hill in single file, was desperately charged by two hundred Zulus, and they reached within a few yards, but were repelled.

Sixty Zulus were killed and many wounded.

A British Corporal and two friendlies were wounded.

The Zulu attack was premature and formed a part of an encircling movement of the enemy.

A less spirited attack than that on the vanguard followed on the rear of the force.

Rebels numbering about one thousand were seen.

Colonel Mansel has captured quantities of cattle and burned many kraals.

The enemy followed and sniped the column when retiring.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AT LIVERPOOL.

Keeping an Eye on the Tropics.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Liverpool, dwelt upon our tropical possessions and said the Government was keenly alive to the importance of developing them.

He hoped less money would be spent on punitive expeditions and more on exploiting the natural resources.

The Cotton Growing Association had, he said, accomplished grand work and if the progress was maintained a new factor would be introduced into the cotton world.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT MOSCOW.

Offender Thought to be an Officer.

A bomb was thrown at Moscow at the Governor-General Admiral Dubasoff when he was returning from the Cathedral. The Admiral was wounded in the foot, but his Aide-de-Camp and a sentry were killed.

The assailant, who is reported killed, wore an officer's uniform.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

Strong British Naval Force Concentrates.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Advices from Piræus state that four British battleships, four cruisers and four destroyers arrived there.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

No Change in Representation.

Up to present two hundred results of the French Elections are known.

There is practically no change in the representation.

THE POLITICO-LABOUR PLOT.

A Fiasco.

All the persons who were arrested by the French authorities for their alleged Politico-Labour plot against the Republic were released yesterday.

COMMISSIONER OF SOMALILAND.

Col. Cordeaux Appointed,

LONDON, MAY 6.

Colonel Cordeaux has been appointed Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Somaliland.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Arrival Home.

H. M. S. Renown with the Royal party on board has arrived at Portland and will proceed to Spithead to-morrow.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia, with the English Mails of the 27th ult., left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF R. I. M. STEAMERS.

The Royal Indian Marine ship Canning, Commander A. J. Marsack, will leave Bombay for Rangoon to-day.

The Royal Indian Marine ship Dalhousie will leave Bombay for Port Blair and Rangoon on Sunday, the 20th May, instead of 10th idem, as previously notified, with convicts on board for Port Blair.

THE SOLDIERS' MESS.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS APPROVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

In connection with the messing of the British soldier in India, arrangements have been approved under which a combined dining hall and kitchen will, in future, be provided for every group of four half company barracks. These buildings, which will be conveniently sited, will add much to the comfort of the soldier and will provide a much needed improvement in the arrangements hitherto in force.

EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

There was a slight shock of earthquake in Simla this morning at 7-30 a. m.

FATAL DOGCART ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

A European Mr. G. E. Marcus, was driving on Sunday in his trap when the horse bolted and ran into fort and the deceased was thrown against the stone wall of the drawbridge fracturing his skull. He was removed to the Presidency General Hospital where he died the same day.

HAVELI COURT CLERK'S CASE.

THE MISSING DOCUMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 7.

The case against Nathu Motiram Marwari, and Bhele Clerk, was resumed to-day. Four witnesses were examined for the defence when the case closed. One Lingeso, examined, said that he knew Nathu and Daji Saccaram; between whom there was civil litigation. He knew that sanction was granted to prosecute the first accused at Daji's instance; negotiations for amicable settlement were going on. Witness was present on one occasion about 18 months ago; no settlement was arrived at, but in August and September last, a settlement was made by which the decree was not to be executed against Daji by the first accused. If it was executed, accused was to pay money to Daji who was to pay it into Court in satisfaction of the decree. Daji was to get Rs. 400. Rs. 300 was borrowed from witness by the first accused which was entered in his books.

Other witnesses who were examined spoke to the search which was made at first accused's house and to the panchnama held.

The defence are endeavouring to prove discrepances in evidence of the prosecution witnesses. The pleaders on both sides will be heard to-morrow; decision following probably in four days.

ELECTION RIOTS AT PONDICHERRY.

SHOOTING IN THE STREETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

At the elections held yesterday at Pondicherry for returning a candidate to the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, several riots occurred. One man was shot through the chest and died on the spot, another had his leg splintered by an explosive bullet and a third was severely wounded in the head by small shot. Several of the wounded were removed to the hospital, and others by their relatives to their houses. The excitement is intense. M. Lemaire has secured a majority of votes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield having proceeded on 10 days' leave, Command of the Brigade devolves on Colonel A. J. Whitacre-Allen, Commandant, Deolali.

Colonel A. H. P. Turner R. G. A., will command the station of Bombay.

The Malta Command will fall vacant in August when General Sir C. M. Clarke has to leave on attaining sixty-seven years of age.

During Major-General Haig's period of three months' leave, no officiating appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry will be made, the routine office work being carried on at Army Headquarters as was the case last year. The question of his successor, when he takes up his new duty at the War Office some time in August, will be settled later on.

ARRIVALS, MAY 7.

Major J B Smith, I M S, on leave, from Belgaum.
Captain T W H Jones, 95th R Infantry, on duty, from Singapore.
Lieutenant-Colonel C L Wilson, Ordnance, on leave, from Mhow.
Lieutenant-Colonel F R Johnson, R F A, on leave, from Neemuch.
Lieutenant-Colonel O Clark, 1st Oxford L I on leave from Lucknow.
Lieutenant-Colonel R M Rainey-Robinson } 62nd Punjabis, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Lieutenant-Colonel A L Lindesay, 24th Punjabis, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURE MAY 7.

Captain T W H Jones, 95th Russel's Infantry, on duty to Poona.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Macedonia which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Hickman Mrs C S and child	Bartley Miss
Ross Lieut G W	Golder Miss A
Gibb Miss	Hughes Mr C de C and Mrs
Gibb Miss W	Chandler Mr J S
Hickman Commander C S	Dixon Mr F
Little Mr J	Pratt Dr Dorothy E
Graham Mr M F	Hovell Mr O H
Davidson Mr W	Lake Mr C H W
Johns Mr R	Jeffrey Miss G
Sutcliffe Miss S T	Hywkins D E A
Lloyd Mrs F Lloyd Miss M Hill Rev E E	Harcourt Nurse F H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson Mr A R	Jackson Mrs and Nurse
Money Mr E D	Jackson Masters C and L
Milne Mr J S	Stevens Miss
Geeany Mrs J P	Watson Mr and Mrs E
Saunderson Mr R H	Armytage Col
Lascelles Mr R H	Goldstein Brinkman Miss
Smyth Mrs Crew	Walton Mrs E
Scott Maj T E	Rose Commdr. D A and Mrs
Stevens Mr H W	Williamson Mr K B
Raymond Maj F	Stoft Mr A
Barnes Mrs	May Mr H S
Stevens Mrs	Vokes Mr W N
Jackson Master L	

FOR KARACHI.

Burr-Bryan Mrs Miss, and child	Astell Mr H W
Dickson Capt J A	Green Mr E T

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 5419 of the 12th February 1903, I have the honour to report that in connection with the campaign for the extermination of rats the services of six soldiers were entertained for a period of three months from January last. At the time when their services were enlisted the Officers of the Health Department were exceptionally busy, as in addition to the inoculation of the Health Department Labour Staff and their dependants which occupied a good deal of their time, they were also engaged in marking all the houses in the City as a necessary preliminary to the coming Census. Some extra assistance was therefore necessary and as the business of laying and collecting poisoned baits when first started required very careful and reliable supervision, the services of men trained in the habits of rigid discipline and strict obedience to orders were felt highly desirable. Their duties were to supervise the preparing and laying of baits and traps, the collection of untouched baits and of rats found dead and alive. They had also to superintend the despatch of all rats caught alive or dead to the Parel Laboratory. Their hours of duty were 7 a m to 11 a m and 2-30 p m to 6 30 p m. They have been paid at the rate of Rs 100 per month the army pay being between Rs 40 and Rs. 50. Their conduct has been uniformly good and no complaints have been received against them. As a result of their labours an average of over 1,000 rats per day were sent to the Parel Laboratory."

Dr Katrak proposed and Dr Dadachanji seconded that the letter be recorded.

Mr D E Wacha considered it an absurdity to suppose that the only disciplined men to be found were soldiers.

Dr. N. Subhis considered that if no disciplined men were found from the Health Department to do the work of the kind, that department must be a wholly rotten affair (laughter) and that department required a thorough over-hauling. The fact that disciplined men were not found in that department, did not reflect any credit on that department. The Corporation was over-generous in paying each of those soldiers Rs. 100 per month, who in their regiments did harder work and got only Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per mensem.

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that the period of the three months for which the soldiers were employed was finished but looking to the remark made in Item No. 32 of the agenda paper to the effect that the medical officer's retention on the plague staff had not been brought to the notice of the Standing Committee, as he was paid out of plague funds, he was bound to say that the way in which the plague funds were administered was not reported to either the Corporation or the Standing Committee. He pointed out on the last occasion that under the Epidemic Diseases Act the Corporation were not bound to pay the money beforehand. The Government could take certain measures by the hands of their Plague Commissioner or by persons authorized by them, and they could recover the money thus spent from public bodies. But before the time came to pay the money the Corporation or the Standing committee should be in a position to know for what purposes the same was asked for, and the Corporation was entitled to a report from the Commissioner as to what measures he was taking towards which he would be asking the Corporation to make grants. The speaker did not blame the Commissioner for what had already been done, because the latter followed the practice which had been in vogue long before he took charge of the office. He was glad to say that their Commissioner was very reasonable and liberal-minded in his policy and had tried to act in the most reasonable and constitutional manner and was as liberal a Commissioner as he had ever seen. He appealed to the Commissioner to keep the Corporation informed as to what he was doing as the Plague Commissioner.

The Commissioner was surprised to hear the remarks from the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah. He acted as the Municipal Commissioner in 1901-02 and he was confident that at the time it was distinctly decided that the Corporation should have no voice in the details of the plague expenditure, which should be left to the Commissioner. He did not mean to say that he should be unduly extravagant in the plague expenditure but he believed that the opinion of the Corporation was to let the Commissioner take all the responsibility of the plague expenditure on himself and not to trouble the Corporation with the details thereof. No body had asked any question as to the expenditure about the Modykhana hospital that had been demolished, though every body knew that a new hospital had to be built at a cost of Rs 21,000. No body at the time showed any inclination to consider that matter in detail. He submitted that if the Corporation wanted to manage the plague expenditure themselves the Government would be perfectly delighted to allow them to do so, and for his part, he would certainly not place any obstacles in their way. However his belief in the matter was that no details complained of were to be brought before the Corporation.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said that the Commissioner was mistaken regarding the attitude taken up by the Corporation in the matter. They had made a direct representation to the Government that the dual system should be abolished, but the Government persisted in saying that they must use the Municipal Commissioner as their Plague Commissioner.

The Commissioner said that if the Corporation thought it necessary that they should assume control of the plague expenditure they had better make another representation to the Government in the matter.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON THE CHUCKLA FIRE.

In accordance with a Corporation resolution, the Commissioner submitted a detailed and suggestive report on the Chuckla fire. In his report, after detailing the circumstances under which the fire originated the Commissioner says:—

"Before proceeding at this point to consider and discuss the various improvements which have been suggested for either preventing or dealing with fires in the City of Bombay, I think it is only fair that we should consider what would have happened had information of this fire been given promptly to the Fire Brigade and the Water Department. It is clear that this might have been done within less than five minutes from the time of the outbreak, as in most cases it ordinarily is, and had this been done there is no reasonable doubt whatever that within a quarter of an hour from the commencement of the fire, the Fire Brigade and their appliances would have arrived at the scene of the occurrence. It is in the highest degree improbable that any lives would have been lost within this period of time and it is practically certain that even if the fire could not immediately have been got under control, at all events all inmates of the house would have been easily rescued and brought away into places of safety. The intensity of this disaster and the sad loss of human life entailed by it are undoubtedly due to the unfortunate delay which occurred in summoning the Fire Brigade.

"Seeing, however, that no house can well be built without a staircase of some sort and that bye-laws may be framed to regulate the materials, dimensions and strength of such staircase whenever proposed I have the honour to forward for the approval of the Corporation a bye-law prepared in accordance with the amended Section 461. It will be inoperative if a builder decides that no staircase is necessary, but otherwise will ensure that the staircase shall extend from the ground floor level to the highest floor level that it shall be of sufficient width to provide an exit for the people requiring to use it and that it shall be built of incombustible materials. If the Corporation consider it desirable that they should have the further power of regulating by bye-laws the number of staircases required for every house and the position of each such staircase, it will be necessary to apply to Government for a further amendment of the Act by an addition to Section 461 (c) of the words and prescribing the number and position of staircases.

"The bye-law which I have prepared runs as follows:—"Every person who shall erect a building intended to be used as a dwelling house for two or more families or for carrying on any trade or business in which a number of people exceeding twenty may be employed or as a place of public resort, shall provide in such building at least one staircase extending from the ground floor level to the highest floor level, and such staircase shall be of a minimum width of three feet, and shall at each floor be of such width as will provide one inch of width for every person residing or employed above such floor. The staircase so provided, or, where there are more than one, the wider of such staircases shall be entirely constructed of stone, cement-concrete, iron or other incombustible material, every such staircase shall be either outside an external wall, or be completely enclosed by walls of brick, stone, concrete, iron or other incombustible material.

WATER-SUPPLY AT FIRES.

Regarding the question of water supply at fires, the Commissioner in the report states:—"If the intimation comes during the hours of non-supply, supply is at once turned on by sluicemen working under the orders of the Reservoir Inspector, and it has usually reached the neighbourhood of the fire by the time the first steamer arrives that is within 5 or 10 minutes of the time of the intimation. The time taken to turn on the supply should not ordinarily be more than 5 minutes but owing to the fact that both the main reservoirs of the City have to supplement their intake mains from Tulsi and Vehar by utilising as inlets for Tansa Water their principal outlet mains it may happen that a fire occurs when the outlet main is being used as an inlet and then the time taken in stopping the supply coming up the outlet and making the outlet available as a source of supply from the Reservoir to the fire, may be as long as 9 or 10 minutes. This defect in the system of inlet and outlet mains has been considered by the Corporation and approval has been given to the provision of one further inlet main each to both Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs and to an additional short length outlet being provided at Malabar Hill where the existing outlet main is not sufficient to serve simultaneously the area commanded by the Queen's Road main and that commanded by the main running north from Gamdevi. The actual execution of these works was for some time suspended pending a decision as to the comparative advantages of steel and iron mains and more recently by the necessity of revising the estimates in consequence of a serious rise in the price of iron. The estimates will, I hope, be presented for the approval of the Corporation in June or July, and if funds can be provided the works should be executed during the next cold weather. When these mains are completed it will always be possible for supply to be turned on in the direction of any fire within 5 minutes from receipt of the fire report.

The Commissioner then suggested the employment of a staff of men at the total cost of Rs.5,230 per month to attend to the supply of water in cases of fire.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S VIEW.

The Commissioner in his report further stated that; "In connection with this question of water-supply at fires the Executive Engineer has suggested to me the possibility of introducing an entirely separate system of water mains supplied with salt water by means of a special pumping plant situated, as he suggests, at Colaba. These mains with their smaller offshoots would be fitted with hydrants, and could be drawn upon, either solely for fire purposes, or if thought desirable, for road watering also. If the introduction of salt water mains below our roads were not objectionable, and the provision of an entirely separate system of water mains were not likely to prove extremely costly—to say nothing of the initial cost and the maintenance charges of the machinery required for pumping—the suggestion would probably be considered a good one, as it would obviate the necessity of using fresh water for watering the streets and would improve to the extent that fresh water was saved, both the amount of water available and the pressure that is lost in watering. In view of what I have written above, I do not recommend the adoption of this suggestion."

MOTOR FIRE ESCAPES.

Dealing with the question of fire-escapes, the Commissioner reported that the difficulty in connection with the present fire-escapes propelled by hand may be solved by the substitution of motor fire escapes for the present hand propelled escapes. Continuing on the same subject, the report said: "The Chief Officer has obtained from Messrs. Merryweather quotations for a combined chemical engine and fire escape. For a 60 foot ladder and chemical engine combined delivered free on board in England the price quoted is £ 1,600 or Rs. 15,030 to which 10 per cent must be added to meet charges for freight insurance, &c. The cost would therefore be Rs 16,590 I would ask the approval of the Corporation to the purchase of three of these combined motors or motors of similar make, Merryweathers have no special monopoly for such machines though they are one of the most reliable makers of fire appliances and we may very possibly obtain a thoroughly satisfactory machine for less than Rs, 16,590 when we advertise for tenders,

I would ask however for a lump provision of Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of the three combined chemical engines and ladders. The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade is anxious also to introduce motor fire engines as a substitute for the present engines drawn by horses. He has obtained quotations (1) for complete motor fire engines, (2) for a motor carriage designed to carry our existing fire-engines. I do not consider this change from horse-driven engines to motors as imperatively necessary, or urgently called for, but the change has commended itself largely in other parts of the world, and I would recommend that we make a trial in this direction. A complete motor fire engine would cost £ 1,250 or £ 1,400 delivered in Bombay (Rs. 21,000). The rate quoted for the motor carriage is £ 780, to which freight must be added and the cost of fixing an existing engine on the new carriage. I would ask the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 4,000 for this purpose, it being understood that tenders will be invited and the sanction of the Standing Committee obtained before the order is actually given. We should then have one motor fire engine and 3 motor fire escapes (each carrying a chemical engine in addition to our present appliances, and if these were placed at Byculla, Gunbow Street and Babula Tank there should be no delay in ensuring their presence at any fire in the heart of the City. My proposals for the present are therefore limited to requesting that the Corporation will approve of the addition to our Fire Brigade appliances of a motor engine carriage and 3 combined ladder and chemical engine motors at a cost not exceeding Rs. 84,000, as, I consider, that the addition of these appliances will remove all reasonable grounds of complaint as to the tardy arrival of fire-escapes. The necessity of providing six or some lesser number of fully equipped fire stations in addition to those already existing has certainly not been demonstrated by the fire now under report, but in view of the growth of the City towards the north and the opportunities now open of obtaining of fresh sites on the new main thoroughfares which are being cut through the heart of the most populated localities in the town. I think the question is one which should not be lost sight of and I should be glad if a Committee were appointed to consider the question from every point of view in consultation with myself. There remains the question of the introduction of a system of either telephonic or electric street calls as a more certain and rapid means of intimating to the Fire Brigade Head Quarters the occurrence of a fire than is provided by existing facilities. At present it is the custom to utilize whatever telephones is found most handy either Police, Municipal or Private, also of course the xchanges of the Telephone Company. The existence of a telephonic connection is usually known to some one of the individuals whose attention is attracted by a fire and is still more likely to be within the knowledge of the local police and Municipal employes. In practice private telephonic connection are largely resorted to for reporting fires and as a general rule very little delay occures in reporting them. It cannot therefore be said that any separate system is absolutely necessary. At the same time the adoption of such a system would be a decided step in the direction of that perfection in the means of dealing with fires which is so desirable in the interests of the public safety. I have discussed the matter with the Manages of the Telephone Company. He informs me that in connection with their new system of underground telephone cables there will be erected in most of the streets one or more cable-head pillars from which the wires of private connections will be connected to the cables. These pillars will be fairly numerous and for the whole City south of Elphinstone Road should not number less than one hundred. He suggests that a direct system of communication might be arranged with the Fire Brigade by means of a special wire connected to a button on the top of each such pillar, which would be accessible either by opening the covering cap with a key or breaking the glass above it. On a switchboard arrangement at the Head office of the Fire Brigade would be shown the name of the particular pillar from which the call has been sent and the Fire Brigades would know at once on what point to order the concentration of their appliances. The initial cost of such an installation would be borne by the Telephone Company and the probable annual cost of maintaining it would be approximately Rs. 10,000. I am expecting more precise estimates from the Manager of the Telephone Company after he has had an opportunity of discussing the matter with his directors, but the figures quoted may be taken as sufficiently accurate for purposes of discussion. I leave it to the Corporation to decide whether the adoption of such a system either wholly or in part is desirable or not on the terms mentioned. A further matter which I have not yet dealt with is the suggestion that the Fire Steamers should carry nets and poles on to which persons could safely jump from a burning house. As regards this I have the honour to point out that each steamer invariably carries at present specially made strong canvas sheets with rope handles to be held by from 12 to 24 men. These can be stretched were required and are capable of catching without serious injury all persons jumping from any ordinary heights. The further provision of nets and poles does not therefore seem called for. I will only add that the average income and expenditure of the fire Brigade is about Rs. 1,25,000 that the maximum sum that can be levied in any one year for Fire Brigade expenses is Rs. 2 50,000, and the accumulated funds raised for the requirements of the Brigade amount now to Rs. 1,25,000."

Consideration will be given to this report at the next meeting of the Corporation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, May 8th.

145—Furlough and Leave—No 686—Volunteers—The undermentioned Officers is granted leave of absence out of India from the 23th day to the 25th November 1903:—

Major Robert William Layard Dunlop, Bombay Volunteer Rifles

146—Rifle Meeting—Result of the 27th Annual Rifle Meeting may be obtained on application to Head-Quarters Any objections regarding the prizes must be made to the Adjutant in writing by the 15th Instant

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIS competition commenced on the Oval yesterday when the Cathedral High School Old Boys met the Connaught Rangers on one ground and the Pioneer Hockey Club played the Elphinstone High School on the second ground.

C. H. S. OLD BOYS vs. CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

Owing to some questions which the Committee had to decide it was not until nearly six that the teams lined up. At the start the Old Boys pressed for some little time, but the Soldiers' Backs managed to clear. Play then ruled very evenly for a time, the ball being kept moving near the Connaughts; twenty five. The first score came from a smart run by the Old Boys forwards followed by an excellent shot by the Old Boys inside right which entirely beat the Connaughts' goal-keeper. When play was resumed the Soldiers pressed and had some chances for scoring the Old Boys backs were playing a good defensive game and cleared well. When half time was called the score was Old Boys 1 goal, Connaught Rangers Nil. On the resumption of play the soldiers with good passing got on the Old Boys line where a piece struggle took place, the goal-keeper putting in excellent work. Play then ruled very even, the ball being time after time carried up to the backs by the forwards, only to be hit back again. Both sets of backs were playing a safe game.

The Old Boys now got the ball and with good passing on the right wing threathened the Soldiers' goal. As a result there was a keen struggle for some considerable time, but the Connaughts' defence remained unbroken and when time was called the Old Boys were attacking. A most interesting game ended in the score Old Boys 1 goal; Connaught Rangers, Nil.

PIONEERS vs. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

Thi match was played on the South Ground at the same time as the former, but did not appear to attract as much attention. The game was evenly contested both goals being threatened in turn. During the first half there were a succession of corners at the School goal, but though the Pioneers tried hard to penetrate the School defence, they were unable to do so and half time was called with the score love all. After the interval give and take play ensued for some time and no score resulted. Just on the call of time the Pioneers managed to get through the School defence and the game ended in a victory for the Pioneers by one to nil.

A word of congratulation is due to the Hon'ble Secretary Lieut. Pober and the Committees for their excellent arrangements. The grounds looked in good condition and the seating arrangement was excellent. A large number witnessed the matches.

To-day the York and Lancaster Regiment will meet the Bhusawal H. C. and the Education Society will try conclusions with the Royal Scots.

OPEN AIR CONCERT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE open air concert in aid of the funds of the above Institution, which was held last night, was well attended by a large and appreciative audience. The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers under the baton of Mr. A. Mallandaine was in attendance. The programme which comprised of two parts was from start to finish both varied and interesting.

The girls of the Indo British Institution acquitted themselves very creditably both in the musical drill for which they were loudly applauded as well as for the handkerchief song which was capitally rendered. The authorities interested in the welfare of the school deserve to be congratulated for the entire success of the evening. Great credit is due to their popular and energetic Secretary, Mr. L. Leahy, who organised the concert. On the whole a very enjoyable evening was spent and all who attended appeared to be immensely pleased.

CLOUDS ON THE NORWEGIAN POLITICAL HORIZON.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Christiania, April ndent 17: The happy days, when here there was only one heart and soul and all were united in universal rejoicing, are now gone beyond recall, the political friction is becoming greater and unfortunately the readjustment of the internal politics of Norway, has brought to light many weaknesses of the otherwise so able and strenuous Norwegian people. One of these weaknesses, their limited range of thought conjoined with a hopelessly empty and shallow rationalism became especially plainfully evident in a recent debate in the Storthing over the coronation and its adherent expenses. By dint of great efforts 100,000 Kronen were obtained as a grant for the cost of the coronation but the provision of a Royal residence in Drontheim was refused one speaker prefacing his vote with the remark that as each Norwegian family had only one house, the King should not need several. It is well known, however, that a number of well-to-do Norwegian families have more than one house, as it is proved by the country houses to be met with in all parts of Norway, belonging to the richer merchant, and middle-class citizens. Local Radicalism take, a delight in limiting and oppressing the young Norwegian monarchy in every way. It cannot understand that a completely impotent monarchy is not only superfluous in any State but also as an element of political friction exceedingly injurious. The leader of the Radical-Socialists, a pastor named Dr. Eriksen, maintains the coronation is merely a senseless and meaningless custom. The Norwegian King derives his power from the Storthing and the formula "By the grace of God" has been done away with in Norway. The good man is evidently very little acquainted with Carlyle's investigations into the nature of royal power. Every human power must in some way or other depend upon mankind for its transmission, but every power that is really fruitful, is always by the grace of God: creative power can only be of heavenly origin, whether man retains or cancels the formula "By the grace of God."

Apart from the regrettable narrow mindedness with which these representative questions were handled, a highly exaggerated Nationalism is making itself felt. In political respects it finds expression especially in the demand that the leasing of Norwegian waterpower to foreign companies for industrial purposes as well as the participation of foreign capital in Norwegian industrial enterprises should be legally prohibited. From the economic standpoint, the latter idea is almost past understanding, since a country like Norway devoid of great capital has every reason to wish that foreign capital should be introduced, especially as hitherto the investment of foreign capital in Norwegian undertakings has brought nothing but advantage to the country. Europe considers how many Norwegians are carrying on their technical studies in foreign countries particularly in Belgium and Germany, and that the Norwegians in gratitude for the privilege are preparing to isolate their country economically, there would be no cause for wonder the leading European States and America sooner or later should politely request the Norwegian students, electrians, chemists etc., to provide for their training and after wards their livelihood in their own country. The number of technically trained Norwegians holding appointments in Europe and America, who the country itself could not support must run into thousands.

The young Norwegian Nationalism does not even fight shy of making itself ridiculous. During a recent visit of actors from Copenhagen, the local artists raised a vehement protest, because the strangers were taking the bread out of their mouths. The Copenhagen visitors, then politely excused themselves and withdrew. Norway is thus to be isolated also in the realm of art! It must be admitted that the prospects of the future development of politics and social life in the new Norway considered in the light of this Chauvinism are not particularly encouraging.

To those behind the scenes in the matter of the unpublished history of inter-school and inter-college sports in the Punjab, the following extract from the report of the Head Master of the Central Model School, Lahore, will carry considerable meaning:—Without casting any aspersion on the conduct of the boys of any school in particular, I venture to think that, notwithstanding the efforts of school authorities Indian students have yet to learn the most valuable lesson from the West, namely how to accept a defeat in a game. But, indeed, the observation need by no means be limited in application to school boys or to sports.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Arsenal in the North.

WESTERN LEAGUE HONOURS.

RANGERS WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

WINTRY CRICKET AT THE OVAL.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

THE visit of Woolwich Arsenal to Newcastle attracted about twenty thousand spectators to St. James's Park, and from the welcome the visitors received it was palpable that their recent cup tie struggle with the Novocastrians had not been forgotten. Ashcroft came in for a rousing reception. Both teams were weak, Cross, Sands, and Freeman standing down, their places being filled by Grey, Theobald, and Ducat; whilst on the United's side Veitch, Howie, Rutherford, and Gardner were missing from the probable cup team. Experiments were made in placing McCracken amongst the halves, whilst a young local player named Dodds figured at inside right to Hardinge and Raine. It was a very moderate game, and a division of points was about as fair a result as could have been given, and yet Woolwich just escaped what must have been an unlucky defeat, for the whistle signifying the close of the game had not ceased blowing when Gosnell scored a second goal for Newcastle with a beautiful shot, which, of course, was not allowed. A second earlier would have made all the difference between one point and no point to Woolwich. Newcastle did not exert themselves unduly save to prevent what might have been a somewhat heavy defeat had not Garbutt been hurt just after scoring the first goal. He had to be led off the field, and though he recovered he was unfortunate to again get injured, and on the second occasion he retired altogether.

Despite a weakened and, of course, somewhat disorganized forward line, Woolwich, who had won the toss, played a rare game, the forwards being very smart on the ball. They attacked from the very first, and only a very poor attempt by Coleman, after Carr had completely miskicked, saved the situation. Sharp was tested in a race with Hardione, whilst Dodds and Raine never made much progress against McEachrane. Neave was a source of much danger to the Newcastle defence and when Garbutt put right across the home goalmouth he quickly recentred, and after the ball had danced about to the bewilderment of Lawrence, Carr, and Aitken, Garbutt again received and shot the ball, striking the underside of the cross-bar. This roused Newcastle, and more energy was thrown into their work, with the result that Raine centred for Hardinge to put to Orr. It seemed a mistake on Hardinge's part, for Orr had not an opening, but he eluded Gray, and drew Ashcroft just a yard towards him; then he let drive and equalised the score. The game became very tame. With only four forwards on one side, and really only two who knew what to do with the ball on the other side, play might well deteriorate. The halves on each side tried to force or open out matters, but each defence was sound. Neave and Ducat occasionally threatened Lawrence, but generally speaking shooting was entirely at a discount. In the matter of missed chances, Newcastle were the greater sinners, for when Woolwich did get well within range Lawrence had as he could possibly manage in drives from Ducat, Neave, and Satterthwaite. Indeed from the last named Lawrence was either very clever or extremely lucky in saving at the foot of the upright. Gosnell and Gray on one wing and Neave and McCombie on the other produced many stern tussles, and no advantage could reasonably be claimed over the other. Ashcroft was called upon just before the interval by Hardinge, but he saved well.

Newcastle did a lot of pressing in second half, but Dodds, Raine, and Hardinge were often quite at sea, and were never really dangerous. They missed some good chances, and, moreover, could scarcely give or take a pass. Neave was best in this half, and on three distinct occasions he almost scored, after beautiful runs, in which he tricked McCracken and McCombie. Once he shot just as Carr charged him, and the crowd thought the ball had curled in under the bar, but, luckily for Newcastle, it sailed just over. Then Satterthwaite made the crossbar shiver with a rasping drive that must have scored had it been six inches lower. Ducat dribbled right up, Aitken in pursuit and Lawrence only saved when the home captain managed to tip the ball from Ducat's toes when only a yard from goal. These were the Arsenal's second half efforts, all hall-marked and worthy of goals. On the other hand, Newcastle pressed and were unable to win because they were unable to shoot decently. Neave Ducat, Satterthwaite, Ashcroft, and Gray were the best men for the Arsenal, and Orr, Gosnell, Aitken, McCombie, and Lawrence for Newcastle. With a full team on the field the Arsenal would probably have won.

In beating Plymouth Argyle by one goal to nil at Park Royal Queen's Park Rangers won the championship of the Western League. The solitary goal of the match was scored by Yenson from a corner about a quarter of an hour after the start, and from this point a tremendous struggle was witnessed. That the issue hung in the balance right up to the finish, however, was due solely to the lamentable manner in which the home forwards threw golden opportunites away. During the opening half Queen's Park Rangers had matters entirely their own way but Sugden twice missed an open goal; Fletcher failed when to score was the easiest possible task, and Yenson in taking a penalty shot straight into the hands of Sutcliffe. After change of ends Plymouth did most of the attacking but the Rangers frequently became dangerous, and after Sugden had missed another open goal Gardner failed with a penalty. Nearing the end Plymouth were awarded a penalty but A. Clark was unsuccessful with the kick Little really good football was seen, but ample compensation was found in the keenness and vigour of the struggle.

Scoring the only goal of the match, Millwall won at home. It was the fourth meeting of the team and Fulham this year, and the three previous games had been drawn. Fulham had a weak side, and Millwall, who were also below full strength, fully deserved their success. On hard turf the players did not show to much advantage, the ball being too often kicked in the air. After the first few minutes Millwall always did most of the attacking. One clear chance of scoring occurred, but Heaton kicked wide. A few minutes before half-time Heaton scored what proved to be the winning goal. Fulham were often hard pressed after change of ends, but the Millwall forwards did not finish well. Fryer had one good shot to save from Milsom, but was rarely seriously troubled, and Millwall had to be content with a bare victory by one goal to 0. Playing at Bristol, the Rovers beat Reading by 2 goals to 0. Both clubs were below their full strength. The home side started well, Lewis scoring for them following a brilliant save by Newbigging. Afterwards Reading had more of the play, but Gerrish scored again for Bristol, who led at the interval by 2 goals to 0. Afterwards the play was mainly in favour of the Rovers, but there was no further score.

The table is subjoined:

	Played.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
Queen's Park R	20	11	4	5	33	27	25
Plymouth Argyle	20	8	8	4	34	22	24
Southampton	19	9	5	5	40	35	23
Tottenham H'spur	19	7	5	7	28	16	22
Portsmouth	18	6	5	7	25	23	19
West Ham	20	7	5	8	32	35	19
Reading	20	6	6	8	28	35	18
Bristol Rovers	19	7	3	9	32	33	17
Millwall	19	6	5	9	24	29	17
Fulham	20	5	5	10	23	32	15
Brentford	20	6	11	3	25	36	15

In striking contrast to the summer warmth of the first day the conditions at the Oval when Surrey defeated the Gentlemen of England by eight wickets, were wintry. The wind was bitterly cold, and the sky cloud-laden, and, as if to give emphasis to the extreme change, a few snowflakes fell both before and after the cricket. Fortunately not very

much remained to be done, for, whatever the result, the end could not be long delayed. Having scored 31 overnight without loss, Surrey still required 204 runs to win, and the batsmen made so light of the task that by five minutes past one the game was all over. A mere handful of spectators thought it worth their while to be present at but those who stayed away were the losers. Hayward, Holland, and Hobbs all hit with splendid vigour, and though the cricket lasted only an hour and a half it was worth going a long way to see. So well did Hayward and Hobbs, the overnight not outs, play that when at last they were separated the issue had been placed beyond all doubt. Hobbs, while seizing every opportunity to score, did not attempt to force the pace, but Hayward batted with unusual brilliancy, and when at last he was caught at long-on the total had been carried from 31 to 135.

Altogether the partnership had extended over an hour and a half, the first fifty-five minutes cricket yielding 104 runs. In the same over that he was out Hayward gave a chance of stumping, but this was his only mistake. Timing the ball perfectly, he made some magnificent straight and off drives, and among his hits were a five to leg and twelve fours. Holland, who followed in, at once settled down to bright, attractive cricket and with Hobbs also playing freely, the score rose at a great pace. It did not seem at all likely that the bowlers would meet with any further success, but at 217 Holland was leg before. In half an hour 82 runs had been added. After this the end was soon reached, Hobbs and Baker obtaining the runs required. Holland, like Hayward, made most of his runs by clean, hard driving. For his admirable 85 not out Hobbs was batting just over two hours, and make no mistake of any kind. He was somewhat overshadowed by the rate at which Hayward and Holland scored, but there could be only one opinion as to the quality of his cricket. Defending soundly, he drove and pulled with fine vigour, and hit eleven fours. The match was a purely holiday affair, but it had one very significant feature. After what was seen no doubt can be felt that three of Surrey's best batsmen are already in form. Full score :

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.

W G Grace, c Hayward, b Rushby	21	c Hayward, b Knox	1
L O S Poidevin, c Davis, b Knox	5	b Gamble	0
E H D Sewell, c Holland, b Knox	107	b Knox	10
G L Townsend, c Davis, b Gamble	2	c and b Gamble	21
M W Payne, c Holland, b Gamble	0	b Knox	11
C J B Wood, c Holland, b Gamble	9	b Gamble	16
A E Lawton, c Holland, b Gamble	21	b Smith	69
H W Kelgwin, b Hoobs	77	c Holland, b Rushby	27
R M Bell, b Smith	24	st Strudwick, b Smith	0
W W Odell, c Smith, b Davis	33	b Rushby	5
P R May, not out	7	not out	9
B 6, l b 7, w 2	11	B 4, n-b 1	5
Total	320	Total	174

SURREY.

Haywood, b Odell	39	c Townsend, b Bell	82
Hobbs, b May	19	not out	85
Halland, c Sewell, b Odell	47	l-b w, b Wood	43
Baker, c Grace, b May	5	not out	10
Goatly, c Payne, b Bell	33		
Davis, c Poidevin, b Bell	25		
Smith, b Bell	0		
N A Knox, b Keigwin	11		
Strudwick, run out	7		
Gamble, not out	4		
Rushby, b Keigwin	6		
B 22, l-b 2	24	B 14, l-b 2, n-b 1	17
Total	269	Total (2 wkts)	227

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Smith	10	1	40	1	Gamble	22	0	91	4
Knox	22	0	94	2	Hobbs	7	0	20	1
Rushby	12	3	32	1	Davis	6	1	29	1

Knox bowled two wides.

SURREY.—First Innings.

Krigwin	145	3	42	2	May	25	7	75	2
Odell	21	8	58	2	Bell	11	0	40	3
Poidevin	3	0	21	0					

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.—Second Innings.

Gamble	14	2	61	3	Rushby	51	0	31	2
Knox	12	2	53	3	Smith	4	0	24	2

SURREY.—Second Innings.

Odell	14	4	43	0	Keigwin	3	0	10	0
May	10	2	40	3	Wood	23	0	25	1
Bell	10	1	73	1	Poidevin	2	0	15	0
Lawton	2	0	33	0					

May delivered one no ball.

The annual golf match between the English and Irish Bar Golfing Societies was played at Dollymount in delightful weather. Singles were contested in the morning and foursomes in the afternoon, and on the day's play the English side proved successful by 7-30 points to 4-30. They won the singles by 4-30 points to 3-30 and the foursomes by 3 points to 1. In the singles T. Mansfield Hunter suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of W. Campbell by 5 and 4. In the foursomes Darwin and Mansfield Hunter were much too strong for Campbell and the Hon. E. Gibson. The latter were 5 down at the turn.

ARMS AND THE (CHINA) MAN.

(Concluded from page 4)

Those experienced and sensible missionaries, too, who, by refraining from injurious action and respecting native prejudices, have gained the confidence of the Chinese people in many parts of the country should be asked to furnish reports from time to time as to what is to the fore regarding a movement with which (if I mistake not) they are, like the writer, in sympathy. Attention should be called in Parliament to the great blunder which one otherwise apparently excellent War Minister is about to make in disbanding the fine Wei-hai-Wei regiment (H. M.'s 1st Chinese) just at the time when the foreign community of Shanghai are about to double the number of their Indian Military Police and largely increase their Volunteers—this involving a serious outlay which would never have been "needlessly" incurred. If H.M.'s 1st Chinese Regiment is disbanded, too, our men-of-war will have to be again deprived of a part of their crews in war time. For it was to hold this naval base and so avoid that evil, I thought, that the regiment was raised, at a cost of only about a sixth of that of a British one. But if "His Majesty's 1st Chinese" are not wanted at Wei-hai-Wei, they are so, very badly indeed, upon the Kowloon heights on the mainland of China, Kowloon being "leased" to our Government. The high hills bordering our "leasehold" territory command the great city of Victoria; and its splendid harbour, always crowded with shipping—hence the third port of the British Empire—could be destroyed with ease by shell fire from the Kowloon hills should the new regiments, some of which are only some eighty-eight miles away, ever be set that task by the Empress Dowager. Also, to disband the loyal Wei-hai-Wei regiment, composed of such fine fighters, and send the men back to live amongst the very population (their own clansmen), some of whom they shot down to save their officers' lives when the Boxers compelled the villagers to attack a surveying party, is not only scurvy treatment, but also of a nature little likely to increase our prestige in China. In conclusion—and this is the important point to be considered—if the coming movement in China is not carefully watched, and every effort made to keep it in the right direction, as is desired by the shrewd commercial men connected with it who will have to find the sinews of war (though, of course, they will not fight), then the already overburdened ratepayers of this country will have, at a moderate computation, some three million additional mouths to feed. For even the temporary dislocation of our China trade, through civil war or a great uprising in that Empire, would be as disastrous to our own folks in the Midlands—and possibly elsewhere—as the Cotton Famine, caused by the great American Civil War, proved in the sixties.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS EMIGRANT.

The migratory or nomadic instinct, which was 's quicksilver to the heels of our forefathers, is uppermost in many of us during the spring of the year.

The thoughts of the young man turn more readily, we fancy, towards change and movement than to amorousness at this season. It is true, however, that love may be at the bottom of it all—the primeval desire of the solitary male biped for a mate of his species. Some men manage to gratify the ancient but still compelling instinct by the aid of a pantechnicon, some underlings in green baize aprons, and migration from Highgate to Chapham, or even from Brixton to Tooting. These are people who have worn harness for some time. Their appetities are, no doubt, fortunately for themselves, modest. Others have more aspiring souls. Their gaze embraces wide sweeps of land sea,

Not Croydon itself is remote enough for the truly soaring soul even Hampstead's Arcadian heights are spurned by a genuinely vaulting ambition. Emigration is the word. Imperial emigration is in the air from now till hawthorn time and it has a fine healthy tang of adventurous emprise to commend it to an island people withal.

In the columns of "The Standard" have been given articles upon emigration—for that section of the community which is composed of decent discontented middle-class people. And let no hasty reader read into the phrase even a hint of deprecation. Discontent is akin to the divine afflatus of creation, if not, in favourable circumstances, its veritable source. But for discontent we should probably have no railway trains, we should certainly have no British Empire, and the working bees of this country would have no other vista before them than an eternity of Cobdenism and dwindling trade. Discontent per se may be what you will, but discontent as the motive force, the driving power behind courage, enterprise, and perseverance, is what first gave Britannia her sceptre; it is the thing which has filled in every reform page in the world's history; it is the foundation of romance and the life of commerce.

Horace Greeley may have been the best of good Americans, but he was an Anglo-Saxon addressing the vital spirit of Anglo-Saxon manhood when he said: "Go West, young man!" If we dared but admit it, the straitest among us desire in the spring time to go West—out beyond, to the place the sun drops into of an evening. Many of us are tied by bonds innumerable, and for such there is no safe gratification beyond that of the pantechnicon, or the whiff and a promise of the week-end in the open. And that is, of course, as well, since duty is concerned with the thing under our hands. But there are others a many for whom the bonds are all too few and attenuated, the merest thread of a lifetime, the possible snapping of which at any moment premature wrinkles foreheads and whitens young hair. For all such who are British the uplauds of the Empire have a resonant, heart-gladdening message. The prairie, from where the sun-sets, the veldt and the bush from down under, sing a song of three compelling words to this people; and no wise man would bid them ignore or fail to answer it. The words of the song are "Come! Come! Come!" And those with the right British spirit go, and justify our heartiest godspeed to them. And those who lack the spirit temporise, and—get lost in the crowd. For all who are free and unattached, for all whose niche seems to them unduly cramped, for all who believe in their own fitness for a larger, freer life of wider scope than that they know at home, it is a good and wholesome thing to obey the call of the Empire to the English. Their forefathers have fought and laboured and died to build up a great inheritance overseas for these very people. Let no man say them nay. There should be a Government Department to show them the way, and doubtless there will be one day. Meanwhile, the inheritance awaits them and the richness of it passeth the dreams of stay-at-homes.

There is another very large section of our middle classes, whose members are not usually addressed by writers on the subject of emigration, but to whom, though in another key, the springtime song of Empire should have just as intimate and compelling an appeal. It may be this particular class needs a special interpreter of imperial music. Here should be an opportunity for some of our Scriptivers. Let them take thoughts regarding the enormous number of middle-class English people who have responded with enthusiasm of late to every message telling of the "Simple Life," of a Back to the Landon movement, of garden cities, and of a life that should be nearer to Nature and further from the most costly and irksome of Mrs. Grundy's mandates. Let an interpreter arise who can convey in homely, practical terms to these good people some realisation of the splendid wealth of opportunity that lies awaiting them upon the lake shores of beautiful Southern Ontario, in the great fruit-growing valley of Nova Scotia, among New Brunswick's stately forests, in the smiling sun-washed valleys of British Columbia, where peaches ripen to perfection in the idyllic heart of Tasmania, among the romantic fern clad hills of temperate New Zealand, and in other such favoured spots of Australia as the Blue Mountains, where Everyman's air is finer than Park-lane's '84 champagne, and conditions generally are as delightful all the year round as in midsummer at home. Two to five hundred a year can be made to represent the life of a comfortably well-to-do country gentleman, who rides his own horses, and makes a hospitable home self-supporting, in these favoured dells of the Empire. Certainly the spring song of Empire is music worth heeding.

RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES OPEN TO WOMEN.

Russian women did not wait for the revolution to better their lot. They took many of their interests in their own hands and furthered them, irrespective of the wishes of the male folk. In education especially they achieved considerable results and as the Government persistently forbade them so frequent universities they had special high schools founded for themselves. And now they have gone one step further and had the portals of the universities opened to them. "Ce que femme veut, Dieu veut."

Thus, a few days ago, for the first time in Russian history, the degree of Doctors of Letters was conferred upon a Russian woman in her own country and Moscow was the city in which this daring innovation was made. At Moscow University, on March 21, when day and night are equal, the fair and rough sexes become equal in the eyes of Russian colleges and Madame Zapolsky publicly defended an abstruse dissertation on one of the most difficult branches of the higher mathematics against the usual official opponents. Crowds gathered to hear and see but probably nobody but three or four professors understood a word of what was said. Having shown that she had mastered the subject, and was versed in all the knowledge of the cognate disciplines which it presupposes, the learned lady was solemnly admitted to the degree of doctor by all the professors of the faculty who were present.

Now that the ice is broken the Pforian Spring will be accessible to all Russian women. Madame Zapolsky had a Herculean labour to perform before she succeeded. Having studied for several years at Gottingen, in Germany, under celebrated professors, she passed all the examinations, and obtained the doctor's degree, which was not recognised in the Tsardom. Then she returned to Russia and petitioned Ministers and councils for permission to pass the same tests that men are subjected to and prove that she deserved the degree in her own country. That was in the year 1899. Happily she possessed patience and perseverance as well as learning, for the Imperial authorisation and the examinations did not take place until nearly seven years later. And now the prophetess is not without honour even in her own country.

NEW SARTOR RESARTUS.

"DEADLY GLOOM AND MONOTONY OF MEN'S DRESS."

"The Influence of Social Conditions on Dress" was the title of an address by Mr. Henry Holiday, the well-known artist, at the '05 Club. He declared that the deadly gloom and monotony of man's dress—a scandal of the age—was traceable to class inequality and the scramble for wealth. There was a time when sumptuary laws regulated the dress of the different classes, but free Britons did not tolerate this, and there was now no longer any sharp distinction between the dress of the different grades of society. John Stuart Mill declared that it was the aim of people to get out of one rank of society into the class above it, and it followed, therefore, that each class would endeavour to dress like the one above it.

The aristocrat wore a top hat, a black tubular coat, and tight stove-pipe trousers. The wealthy merchant or banker was compelled to dress exactly the same. To introduce the smallest mark of individuality, or to indicate by one's dress one's calling in life would be to lose caste.

If there were no classes no one would be afraid of losing caste, and consequently everyone would consult his own comfort and convenience in his dress. So long as the greed for profit continued so long would our dress be vulgar.

THE REFORM OF PRUSSIAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

A Berlin correspondent writes:—The plans for the reform of the Prussian system of girls' schools at present in preparation, must be regarded with reference to the principles to be applied in practice, as perhaps the most important project at present in view on the list of educational reforms. The Prussian girls' school system has been hitherto very defective and stood at any rate a long way behind that for the education of boys. It has not undergone a long, organic development like the system of boys' schools, but has been constructed on various fundamental principles in a measure somewhat conflicting, and the education the schools afforded has been superficial and inadequate. If the new proposals are carried out, however, Prussia will advance with a bound to the front rank with regard to its system of education for girls. For the leading idea of the new proposals is nothing less than the organic development of a system of schools adapted to the manifold requirements of the education of women, the whole to be crowned by girls' gymnasia under the designation of lyceen, which are to provide an education perfectly equivalent to that given in the boys' gymnasia. The fundamental principle of this system is thus recognised to be thoroughly modern view of equality in the education of the sexes, and the graduation of the scheme of education to suit the varied requirements. The future gymnasium for girls is by no means to be regarded as intended for all girls but only for those more highly gifted with intelligence and energy, whilst the less talented will be satisfied with other forms of education The rights of the lyceen are to be just the same as those of the gymnasia, and accordingly include also the privilege of admission to the universities. Here again there is no intention whatever of inducing the girls attending the lyceen to pass in any great numbers to the universities. Only those especially adapted to university studies and who decide upon an academic career are to be accepted. It is hence suggested to allow the courses of instruction in the lyceen to last two or three years longer than the courses in the gymnasia for boys. This arrangement, which provides at once for easier courses and a less severe strain on the girls during their attendance at these high schools and takes account of the greater sensitiveness of the feminine organism in the period of development, leads to the result that the girls as a rule will finish their high school education, when they are about twenty years of age. At this age they are experienced enough to be able to recognise whether their capabilities in fact really justify them in taking up the burdens of academic studies. By thus providing complete freedom of the education of women at the universities it is hoped to avoid the formation of an academic feminine proletariat. The principal difficulty in this project remains, of course, so to fashion the education of girls, that whilst it is really equivalent to the education of boys, yet that it shall not be the same, but rather adapted to their special needs and requirements. The accomplishment of this purpose can undoubtedly only be attained by practical experience. We hope to be able to give later on outline of the fundamental assumptions on the basis of which the problem will be attacked. At present the great scheme is being discussed in all its bearings by a series of committees, in which men and women, government officials and practical teachers are co-operating.

SCIENTIST'S TRAGIC END.

THE DISCOVERER OF RADIUM.

M Pierre-Curie, the eminent chemist, to whom with his wife, the world owes the discovery and isolation of radium was, as our telegram told us, the victim of a fatal street accident. He was at a little before three o'clock in the afternoon, crossing the Place Dauphine, when he was knocked down by a cab. At the same moment a heavy van was coming in the opposite direction, and M. Curie fell so unluckily that his head was literally crushed under the hind wheel of the vehicle. Death was instantaneous. The body of the unfortunate savant was conveyed to the police station of the Mint, where a visiting card revealed the identity of the deceased. The corpse was also recognised later on by M. Cler, of the College de France.

M. Curie was only 47 years of age, and was a member of the Institute and a professor at the Faculty of Sciences. By his premature death, French science suffers an irreparable loss. The tragic end of the great savant has followed too quickly the inconteslable and superb triumph of his marvellous discovery. On this sad occasion, Mme. Curie, who had from the beginning been not only his companion but also his intelligent collaboratrix, has the profound sympathy of all the deceased man's friends and admirers—that is to say of the whole scientific world. When he made his discovery public, M. Curie with modesty refused the Cross of the Legion of Honour offered him by the French Government, because as he said he wished to remain a simple citizen. In 1903, the Osiris Prize was divided between him and M. Branly and in 1905, the savant was elected member of the Institute.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" May 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H P M Lord 123rd Outram's Rifles is appointed to be an Assist Commr of the 4th grade in Burma.

The services of Capt A F W King I M S (Bombay) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 10th February.

Colonel R Macrae M B I M S (Bengal) Inspt-Genl of Civil Hospitals Bengal is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for four months combined with privilege leave for three months with effect from the 4th May.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Consequent on the return from leave of Dr G T Walker Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director Genl of Indian Observatories the following arrangements are made with effect from the forenoon of the 20th April 1906 or until further orders.

Mr J Patterson Deputy Meteorologist is appointed to officiate as 1st Scientific Assist to the Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India and Director Genl of Indian Observatories vice Mr W L Dallas on leave.

Mr J H Field Deputy Meteorologist is appointed officiate for Mr J Patterson.

Mr W A Bourne Assist to the Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India will continue to officiate as Deputy Meteorologist vice Mr J H Field.

Mr J Copeland Deputy Conservator of Forests 1st grade Burma is appointed supernumerary permanent Conservator of Forests 3rd grade with effect from the 12th November Mr Copeland's position on the list of Conservators will be immediately below Mr H A Hughton.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C C Sweteham Examiner of Public Works Accounts Central Provinces is granted combined leave for seven months viz privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period with effect from 1st May.

Mr H W Schmidt Deputy Examiner of Accounts attached to the Office of the Examiner Public Works Accounts Central Provinces is appointed to officiate as Examiner Public Works Accounts Central Provinces with officiating rank in lieu IV 3rd grade of Examiners.

The following promotion and reversion are ordered to the superior Accounts Branch: Mr M W Cliffird to be Deputy Examiner Class I temporary rank With effect from 9th April; Mr R B C Scott to be Deputy Examiner Class II With effect from 5th April

Brevet Col E A Waller R E Examiner of Accounts has been granted furlough for six months in extension of leave.

Mr W E Bute Said Deputy Examiner of Accounts has been granted leave on medical certificate for a further period of four months and twenty three day in extension.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel T Capper D S O Commandant Indian Staff College is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier Genl whilst so employed Dated 5th May.

Lieut Col and Brevet Col S D Gordon 18th Duke of Connaught's Lancers to officiate in command of the Sialkot Brigade vice Brigadier Genl B T Mahon C B D S O British Service on leave Dated 6th April

The following promotions are made—

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels W A Watson C I E 39th (Prince of Wale's Own) Central India Horse L W Shakespear 2nd Batln 2nd (King Edward's Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmur Rifles) 2nd April

Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—F L Nicholson 39th Dogras 18 February B S Lockhart 119th Infy the Mooltan Regt C S B Martin 56th Punjabis 28th February R M Greig 42nd Deoli Regt 1st March J H G Wilson 103rd Mahratta Light Infy 5th March G F Gerald Fraser 9th Russells Infy 2nd April

Dr. J. Nield Cook, the Health Officer of Calcutta, who has been given six months' notice terminating his service with the Calcutta Corporation, has taken legal opinion on the action of the Corporation. Since, owing to a delay on the part of the executive, the notice when it reached him did not give a clear six months' notice, it is contented that the action of the Corporation was tantamount to a dismissal, and that they had no power to dismiss him without the sanction of the Government of Bengal.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, May 6.

The weather at Sholapur for the last few days has been very oppressive and almost unbearable Heavy clouds have been banking up, but it was only last night at 9 30 o'clock that we were favoured with a good shower of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning. This has tended to cool the atmosphere to a great extent and damp the ardour of the mosquitoes, with which this station has been infested.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 7.

Rainfal has diminished very materially in Assam, but extended in parts of Bengal and increased in the Southern half of the Peninsula. Rain has appeared in North Burma and Kashmir. The chief falls are: Mercara two inches, Darjeeling one and a half inch, Bellary, Mysore, Mangalore and Trivandrum half an inch, and Bhamo, Silchar, Barisal, Goa, and Kodaikanal a quarter of an inch. The precipitation in Kashmir is associated with the large fall of presure in the extreme north and the skies are now heavily overcast, Temperature in that region, however is above normal except in Gilgit. Though the low presury has moved away from the Himalayas southerly winds at the head of the Bay are carrying the moist air into Bengal. These conditions combined with the abnormally high temperatures are more favourable for the occurrence of thunderstorms. Thundershowers are likely in Eastern Bengal, Bengal and the Southern half of the Peninsula. Some rain is probable in Assam and Kashmir. Dust and thunderstorms are possible in the Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere the fall being brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale at Jamnagar and fresh to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature.—The mean temperature is generally in considerable excess over the greater part of the country. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 70° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several districts to the south of latitude 18°.

Rain.—Over half an inch fell at Mangalore, over a quarter at Ballary, less than a quarter at Colombo and a few drops at Bangalore and Marmugao.

Weather conditions are favourable for thunder and lightning on the West Coast with more or less cloudy skies. Veraval reports the sea to be rising.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906:—

	GOLD. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Feb. 1905—			
Weight in ounces	144,719	125,038	19,233
Value in rupees	28,95,445	73,26,311	16,68,134
To the end of the month of Feb 1906—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	2,208,493	2,231,440	22,947
Value in rupees	13,55,50,034	12,91,84,170	63,23,914
	SILVER. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb.—			
Weight in ounces	13,838,706	187,419	13,711,287
Value in rupees	2,72,02,832	1,48,479	2,67,01,353
To the end of the month of Feb. 1906 —			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	68,977,747	1,229,311	64,748,436
Value in rupees	13,03,81,871	1,10,05,789	11,93,81,082
	TOTAL. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Feb. 1906—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	3,80,98,307	77,24,790	2,83,73,5 7
To the end of the month of Feb.			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	...	...	...
Value in rupees	26,65,34,935	14,05,21,959	12,60,09,986

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard). In the month of Feb. 1906. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	14,46,920	11,20,899	25,67,809
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	1,30,074	1,30,074
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	62,72,232	1,84,47,725	2,47,19,957
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	.....	.....	.....
	Tolas Rupee Standard. To end of the month of Nov. 1905 Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,65,28,690	1,15,51,185	2,80,79,875
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	13	6,55,053	6,55,076
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	3,75,53,209	7,38,77,068	10,94,60 3.7
5 Fifty cent pieces received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	.....	2 03,454	2,2,2,451
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Feb. 1906. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	89,00,018	2,30,10,023	3,19,10,041
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins value in rupees	7,81,0.9	.....	7,81,0.9
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
	To the end of the month of Feb. 1906. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	...	...	...
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	5,73,60,2 8	9,87,19,216	15,60,79,444
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	37,04,922	.....	37,04,922
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	.....	4,97,630	4,97,630

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the months:—

	Rs.
At Calcutta	Nil.
At Bombay	85,027
Total	Rs. 85,027

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th inst. on 501·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,61,000
Or per mile of Railway	271	36	8	711
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	12,69,427	26,78,017	31,020	39,78,464
Total for 11 weeks	14,05,427	28,98,017	35,020	43,38,464
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,413	2,69,181	23,903	4,20,583
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	531	47	831
Total to corresponding date do.	15,10,589	26,72,116	57,620	42,40,325

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 60,533
Decrease to date ..... " 98,139

The abridged Dictionary of Indian Economic Products, on which Sir George Watt has been engaged at Kew, during the past three years will, it is expected, be published in 1907. It will treat exhaustively of all the more important products and bring up to date the information contained in the earlier Dictionary published in 1893.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A well-known evening contemporary is responsible for the following extraordinary news paragraph: A young man of 23 died at Altoona, Penn., from excessive Highgate Cemetery at a quarter-past 10 a day. We can only hope that this will be a warning to others.

One strange in the advance of civilization, says the Lady, has been the decline of the bath. And yet there are plenty of people who are constantly getting into hot water.

Licensed Bailiff. Household Goods Removed, strikes one as a rather infelicitous combination of phrases on a Notting Hill signboard.

A well-known singer recovered her voice under the influence of hypnotism. This is interesting, but it would be much more to the point if the hypnotist could deprive the suburban cantatrice of hers.

A goose belonging to a Gravesend lady has laid an extraordinary egg. Inside the first shell was a second perfectly formed egg, which contained two more, one without a shell and one with a hard shell, which in turn contained a shell-less egg. The only things missing, in fact, were the salt and the bread and butter.

Now that Mrs. Longworth has returned to Washington, she is, says New "York Public Opinion," faced with a strenuous social problem. She must begin the calls of courtesy on the wife of every official who holds a higher post than her husband. But surely the way of escape is obvious. Poppa Roosevelt has only to give son-in-law Longworth a Little promotion.

The fire brigade of Rome is mourning the loss of its faithful poodle, Pippo, which for seven years past has been attached to the station at headquarters According to all accounts the animal was a most valuable member of the brigade, and accompanied the fireman to all fires. He ran up the ladders with agility, and had a remarkable nose for discovering persons imprisoned in burning buildings. He is credited with having saved many lives and bore numerous scars as the result of his work of rescue. When at home this sagacious animal used to lie by the alarm bell, and whenever it rang he would run round and collect the firemen.

An interesting discovery with regard to the perfume of flowers has been made writes a correspondent by a Belgian naturalist. He finds that roses and mignonette will not live together in the same vase, and that they not only die quickly in each others company, but also lose their own particular fragrance. It is also contended that other flowers in the same vase with the mignonette and the roses acquire a sweeter scent as the two latter fade.

The Corinthian Club, Dublin which so recently entertained his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland at dinner will have the honour of entertaining an ex-Viceroy, Earl Cadogan, K. G., on Thursday week, which will be the occasion of his first visit to Ireland since handing over the reins of Viceregal office to the Earl of Dudley, who has also been a guest of the club. Earl Cadogan occupied the position of representative of the Sovereign in Ireland for seven years an unprecedentedly long period in the line of Irish Viceroys of the last century, and he left his impress on many enterprises for the public good, especially in the promotion of various measures for the industrial and social improvement of the country while Countess Cadogan distinguished herself not only in helping works of benevolence, but in organizing and carrying out at her own cost an exhibition of Irish arts and industries in Dublin which did much to create an interest in, and encourage the spread of technical education. Lord Cadogan will be the guest of Lord Iveagh for Punches own Races, and afterwards the guest of the Lord Lieutenadt at the Viceregal Lodge.

Sydney has a Chinese quarter, and also a newspaper called the "Chinese Times." Its conductors recently gave a banquet to their Caucation journalistic brethren, who dined sumptuously on edible birds' nests, shark-fin soup pigeons fried in butter, eggs, mushrooms, and various other Celestial delicacies. The white journalists confess that they had some difficulty in manipulating their chopsticks but acknowledge that they were "received with an elaborate courtesy that would have put a French men to the blush."

Chief Justice Murray, of British New Guinea, recently had an unceanny experience. He was about to sentence a native Papuan to death for murder, when it was found that the culprit had lost all interest in the proceedings, and had fallen fast asleep. In that sultry land of cannibals and head hunters, the heinousness of murder is not yet adequately appreciated by the average native. Chief justice Murray is a brother of Professor Gilbert Murray, who occupies the chair of Greek in Glasgow University and whose English translations of the old Greek dramatists have met with so much favour at the Court Theatre.

The enthusiasm and tenacity of purpose of the late Lord Chancellor is well illustrated, says the "Liverpool Post" by a story which is being told of him in the days when he was leader of the South Wales Circuit. He espoused the cause of a certain public authority and threw his whole energy into the fight. The barefaced manner in which he identified himself with local interest and aprations greatly amused his brother counsel. One of them essayed to arraign him for his intrepidity one evening. Come said he you must not argue too much in that strain, you know. You cannot make yourself out to be a Welshman anyway. Perhaps not replied Lord Halsbury with a twinkle in his eye but I have made a good bit of money out of Welshmen in my time. Oh responded his friend then, of course, in that case we may call you a Welshman by extraction.

The wedding, which had been performed at the Registrar's office had gone off very nicely and quietly says the "Liverpool Post." The breakfast was a great success and the dozen old friends who had partaken of its were wishing the happy couple goodbye. The bride was already in the fourwheeler and the luggage on the top, when suddenly a strange sight was seen. Coming down the street was a cap with the charger in the shafts actually at full gallop. Something disastrous must have happened for, seated in the conveyance, waving his arms frantically was the registrar's clerk. The group exchanged uneasy glances and the bride turned a shade paler. The cab drew up with a jerk and the clerk jumped out. "Just in time!" he exclaimed. "You'll have to come back to the office. What for?" asked the bridegroom: "I've settled up all right. Yes but there's been a slight mistake: fact is the old fellows been and married you with a dog license.

FLORID SENTENCES.

[In New Mexico gardening has been found to soften the nature of hardened criminals.]

Music, the poet has remarked,
Has charms to soothe the savage breast,
But moodjn Solomon has embarked
Upon a somewhat novel quest,
And now we look to horticulture
To civilize the human vulture.

The tending of the tender bud
And watering of the infant leaf
Eradicate a thirst for blood
And purify the common thief;
The soul attuned to carpet-bedding
Another's gore will shriek from shedding.

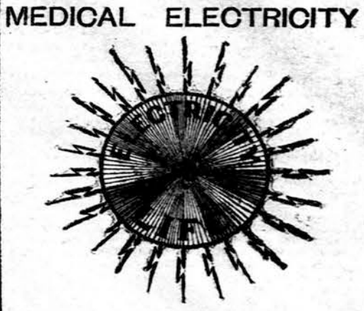
The trailing of the jessamine
And guidance of the hollyhock
Will rescue from the paths of sin
The man who there once ran amok;
No naughty thought pollutes the cranium
Of him who's nurtured the geranium.

No forger e'er will forge again
Who's watched the rose its leaves unfold;
Wife-beaters will from force abstain
When they have sown the marigold;
No one acquainted with the crocus
Could condescend to hocus-pocus.

Thy name, great Flora, we will hail
As healer of our social ills,
Since thou canst help our nature frail
By means of pinks and daffodils.
No criminal can well be "hardened"
Who for a term of years has gardened!

M. T. P.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



THE FIRE OF LIFE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR OTHERS CAN BE DONE FOR YOU!

You certainly feel that you are not the man you should be, that you lack life's principal element nerve-force. Then why not ask my advice? Judge by what it has done for others:—

GYA:
12TH SEPTEMBER 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

DEAR SIR,

For the benefit of suffering humanity, I deem it my duty to give publicity to my experience with your wonderful appliance.

I suffered from Spermatorrhœa for about 4 or 5 years, tried all sorts of medicine, all of which failed to do me any good. I then got your HERCULEX, and by using it according to your directions, I am glad to say that I am now entirely cured. It has put new life into me, and the benefit it has done to my nervous system is simply marvellous. The belt has also cured me of my habitual constipation and put all other organs in proper working order. I strongly recommend it to everybody.

Thanking you for all the interest shown in my case.

I am, yours truly,
(Sd.) JUGESHWAR LALL,
ZAMINDAR.

Do not procrastinate. The little ills of today become the big ones of to-morrow. All consultations are free. If you cannot call, my interesting works on Electrical treatment will be mailed you free on receipt of your name, and address.

*CALL OR ADDRES

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The attack made upon Lord Milner's reputation in the House of Commons reminds one of the concluding days of the South African War, when the officers of the British Army were similarly vilified to pander to the vulgar taste for vituperation. That unwarranted attack is one of the chief reasons why gentlemen are now loth to serve their country as military officers and had the House of Lords followed the unworthy example of the lower chamber, it is probable that the Colonial Service would have suffered in the same way. The members of the Government should remember that it was once their boast that they judged the mistakes occasionally made by public servants in high position liberally and in a fair spirit and the leaders of the Liberal Party should no, allow the terminological inexactitude so freely indulged in by their followers during the election to place them in a false position. There is an unwholesome tendency in England to treat mistakes as misdeeds, to make mountains out of molehills if by so doing a political advantage may be gained. From a tactical point of view such measures are wrong they admit of no adequate defence, and encourage the counter-attack which in such circumstances is always successful. We said a short time ago that the efforts of the Government would probably be confined to domestic legislation and in view of recent events it seems desirable that they should leave Imperial interests to the management of the permanent officials who understand them and confine their energies to explaining how one of the most objectionable forms of compulsion can by anybody but themselves be considered peaceful. The recent debate on the crisis in Natal shows the spirit in which the Government is likely to administer its Colonial responsibilities and it will be well if the members of the Cabinet turn a deaf ear to the sophistries of Mr. Churchill to the sentimentalism of the Members of the labour persuasion and to the seditious cheers of the irreconcilable Irish Members, if they wish to avoid another Zulu war.

The prophets of evil predicted a native war as an indirect consequence of the South African Campaign. They were mistaken because the combatants were white men. But since then the failure of the Germans in South-West Africa has given new life to the vague hopes and ambitions of conquered peoples but one degree removed from barbarism. For not only do they see a black race successfully resisting a white Power, but a black race which is inferior to themselves. The lesson has been well taken to heart, or the outbreak in Natal would have ended very differently. It only wants another exhibition of sympathy with rebellion on the part of the home Government to set the whole of South Africa in a blaze. All our troubles in the country from 1835 to 1880 may be traced to a similar blunder on the part of Lord Glenelg, who outraged that fine old soldier Sir Benjamin D'Urban by reversing his frontier policy in favour of the Kaffirs. These led to the first trek of the Boers, and a succession of native wars. There is thus a terrible significance in the revival of downing principles in Downing Street. Already every native from Lion's Head to the Line knows that two white men of the police were killed by Zulus, and that punishment was delayed by the great unseen Power behind the scattered communities in South Africa. On an imaginative race such dramatic evidence or divided counsels in authority can hardly fail to exert a disastrous effect. To do them justice the humanitarians in the House are incapable of understanding the incalculable mischief the action of the Government may work in South Africa. The play with fire mistaking it for a harmless diversion into righteousness. But the Government knows better and therefore on it rests a fearful responsibility. The only safeguard for our people in the midst of teeming millions of savages is the swift execution of justice and harmony between the power on the spot and the power beyond the sea. This has been broken with a levity which is criminal. The work done by the impartial administration of the law by earnest and humane officials has been undone in a moment. We shall be fortunate if they are able to begin it over again without a war. When one remembers the splendid spirit shown by Natal in 1879 as well as in 1899 one can only wonder at the brutal tone in speaking of her adopted by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies. She has had only one native rebellion which she suppressed herself and when the Colony was founded there were few Zulus in it. They crossed the border to escape from the tyranny of Chaka and his successor. So that they cannot even claim to be the original owners of the soil.

The question of Artillery promotion is again assuming a serious aspect. During the war there was a run of promotion in the Horse and Field Artillery, but on the conclusion of peace this run ceased. Since then matters have gone from bad to worse and it is now a matter of doubt as to whether some subalterns will ever reach the rank of captain if the present rate continues. Under such conditions it is impossible to expect officers to remain in the service. The sister branch, the Royal Garrison Artillery, is however no better off. In fact the reduction of its "personnel" must eventually lead to a similar block. Under such conditions the question arises as to how matters can be adjusted. It would be unfair to think of transferring Garrison Artillery officers back to the Field Artillery list. When the regiment was divided, officers were asked which arm they wished to serve in. Those who preferred the increased emoluments of the coast defence branch chose the Garrison Artillery, it would consequently be unjust to Field Artillery officers to block their promotion by bringing back their former comrades who have enjoyed all the advantages of the ex ra pay of the Royal Garrison Artillery for several years. The question of promotion in both branches requires careful consideration, and changes should be carried out without doing any injustice to the officers of either arm.

It has pointed out in December that the authorities had only begun to issue a few quick-firers for instructional purposes at the miserable allowance of one gun per artillery station, and that so far our gunners had had no opportunity afforded them of learning anything about the new weapon which they shortly were to receive in complete batteries. They certainly might have been learning the drill of the quick firer sooner than the authorities afforded them the means of doing so. It was well known as we pointed out at the time, that the Russian gunners shot badly at the beginning of the late campaign owing to their never having handled a quick firer previous to going on active service. It was within our knowledge more than a year ago that several artillery officers of rank had suggested to the War Office that some of the new quick-firers ought to be issued for instructional purposes, yet the War Office refused to comply with the request. As shown in our last issue, the Germans had been fully alive to the wisdom of such a procedure, whereby their gunners might obtain some acquaintance with their new quick-firer previous to its being issued. The Germans were aware of the disadvantages under which the Russian gunners suffered with an absolutely new equipment on service, and provided for such a contingency by issuing wooden models of their new quick-firers beforehand, so that the men might acquire some knowledge of the weapon before it was served out to batteries.

When he gave the details of the German artillery regiments that had been armed with the new gun, we had not heard of the accident that occured at Saarburg on the 25th March. It seems that a mounted (field) battery of the 15th Regiment was experimenting with the new weapon on the artillery practice ground, some way outside the town, when at the third round the brake of one of the guns broke. The gun turned over, falling on three of the gunners. According to the Metz correspondant of the "Petit Parisien one of these men was immediately killed, whilst another authority says that all three lost their lives. Very soon after this a second accident occured, in which however none of the guns were injured. The Germans are not likely to publish details of these unfortunate accidents. It is quite possible that the French newspapers may exaggerate the affair. Still, if as is stated, the two guns have been rendered quite unserviceable the Petit Parisien is not wrong in saying that this is a "symptom of great gravity the importance of which will escape neither the German nor the French military authorities."

We have no quarrel with Germany nor do wish her ill. We can quite understand the needs of 60,000,000 commercial souls. But charity begins at home. We must at all costs stand in the way of one of Germany's most cherished desires. That is the possession of a coaling-station in Morocco. Mogador is 350 miles from Gibraltar, 1300 miles from Cape Clear, and 950 miles from Flores, in the Azores, or Hawk Islands, belonging to Portugal. Its possession by Germany would totally alter our relative positions on the Atlantic, and would threaten the ports of an ally whose good feeling is of supreme importance to us—we allude to Portugal. If Germany seized Mogador, or worse, Casa Blanca, as a coaling-station, she could risk her fleets against ours anywhere in the North Sea and go ahead southwards, where she would find the means of again extending her sphere of action. At present she cannot do this for the want of a naval base in the Central Atlantic. Moreover Germany, established on the west coast of Africa, would threaten the whole line of our communications with the Cape, and would establish for herself a means of joining hands from the Mediterranean to the North Sea. This is an eventuality which we cannot regard with equanimity. It is possible, we do not say anything more, that German's flag one day may float over the harbour of Trieste.

LIPTON'S TEAS

THE BEST THE CHEAPEST

in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
obtainable everywhere or from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

Try PEEK-FREAN'S "RENOWN"
SWEET CRISP BISCUITS
Of Fancy Shape and Delicious Nutty Flavour.
PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.
FRUITS—CRYSTALLIZED.
DESSERT AND DRIED.
CANDIED PEEL.
MOIR'S
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY,
KARACHI,
CALCUTTA.
MANAGING AGENTS:
SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW METHOD OF CURING DISEASE WITH ELECTRICITY.

OLD STYLE methods of treatment for the cure of weakness and disease are being superseded by Electricity. Wonderful discoveries have been made of its use as applied to the human body. Its great power is directed throughout the entire system, and where its vitalizing influence is felt, the further progress of disease is made impossible. Any intelligent person can acquire this knowledge sufficient to master disease. Good health demands that every one should know its value, then avert the fatal results and ruinous costs of disease. If you would like to feel as vigorous as you were before you wasted your strength, to enjoy life again, to get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you lied down to sleep. To have no weakness in the back, or "come and go" pains, no indigestion or constipation; to know that your strength is not slipping away; to once more have bright eyes and a healthy colour, and to be confident that what other men do if not impossible for you, then
COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY
is the grandest invention of the age for you. It is the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system through which its vitalizing strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened through dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs.
No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman, will ever regret a fair trial of Cook's Electric Body Battery, it is nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure Rheumatism, Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney, Liver troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, and all weakness in men and woman.
FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK! FREE TEST!
Don't fail to send for my beautiful illustrated book. It gives pictures showing just how my Battern is worn to cure the many ailments which make weak men's life miserable: Free advice or consultatio I and a free test will gladly be given to sufferers who are able to call on my physician at my Office. If you cannot call send for the Book. Don't delay, but write for the book to-day. It is sent post free.
Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.)
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to note the (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
THE food for Brain and Nerve Fag.
If you feel your strength, energy and vitality exhausted, it means that the waste of nerve, brain and bodily force is not being properly replaced by the food eaten. If you have fallen into this state from over-work, worry, or the enervation of a hot climate, you will find that the daily use of Horlick's Malted Milk will restore your digestive organs to a proper and healthy condition, and tone up the entire system. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it is, in itself, a perfect food, and may be used with marked advantage as a beverage instead of tea or coffee.
For Infants, Invalids, The Aged, and Travellers.
Instantly prepared by simply stirring in water. Untouched by Hand.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

BENGER'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected."—London Medical Record.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.
AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Eduji Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Baraktar & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. SUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.
Agents:—Messrs ARTHURTON & Co., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS
Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by
W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON,
"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."
W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.
W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

BIG CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

Benger's Food
is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.
Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Mosquitos
AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE BUT
Pond's Extract
Immediately applied, prevents all Irritation and Kills the Cause of it.
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR
The faithful friend in case of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation, Bruises, &c., &c. Invaluable for Piles. You wouldn't be without it if you knew how good it is. Send for descriptive pamphlet, full of valuable information.
Pond's Extract Co., Desk 'H.' 65, Great Russell St., W.C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE MOST CELEBRATED.

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price per 100 Rs. 4-8.

Price per 100 Rs. 4.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

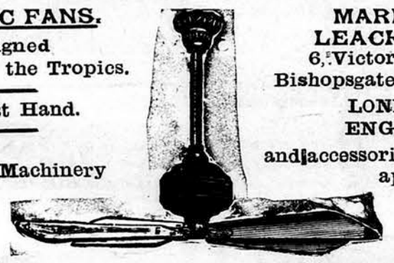
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ELECTRIC FANS.

Specially Designed for the Tropics.

Buy First Hand.

Catalogues of Electrical Machinery



MARPLES, LEACH & CO., 6, Victoria Avenue, Bishopsgate St., Without, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

and accessories on application.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other mean warranted Harmless.

Bottles, 2/3 and 4/6, sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

For impure and unhealthy skin its Curative and Medicinal properties are unrivalled; nothing equals it; the official stamp proves this.

IN CEREBRAL DISORDERS USE OUR WORLD-FAMED

KESHRANJAN OIL

THE BEST HAIR TONIC.

ITOURES BALDNESS; SOOTHES THE BRAIN; REMOVES DANDRUFF PRESERVES, BEAUTIFIES AND RESTORES HAIR.

Millions of India's best people use our World-Renowned Keshranjan Oil.

Price per Phial, Re. 1; Packing and postage, As. 5.
Price per 3 Phials, Rs. 2-8; Packing and postage, As. 11.

STOP! ONE MINUTE PLEASE!

Before you go to your family doctor for treatment of that secret malady from which you are suffering, read these lines carefully and form your judgment. You will be saved from a good deal of unnecessary expense and trouble if you use in time our PRAMEHABINDU, the much admired and most effectual remedy for diseases of indiscretion. This is less costly as well as a rapid curative of that shameful malady from which you are suffering.

Price per Phial... ... Rs. 1-8 | Packing and postage... ... As. 7.

DO YOU ENJOY FOOD?

Can I ask you this pertinent question? Do you go to your table with a really healthy appetite! Do you leave the table with a feeling that your food is properly digesting and thoroughly nourishing your body? You will unhesitatingly answer "No." Why do you not extricate yourself from this difficult position by using our AGNIDIPAK, an infallible remedy for Indigestion, Bad Liver, and Dyspepsia.

Price per Phial ... ... Re. 1 | Packing and Postage ... ... As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder, 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

In some of the out-of-the-way parts of the world men are doing and daring that which for intensity of interest rivals the best works of our foremost fiction writers.

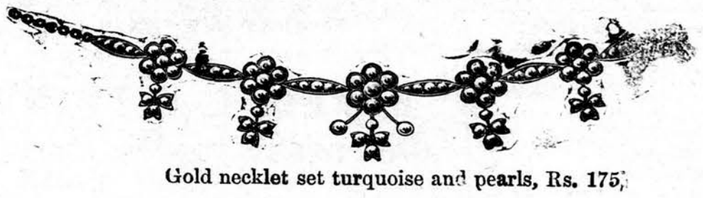
The WIDE WORLD MAGAZINE

contains, month by month, a record of some of the most interesting, the most curious, and the most thrilling of these doings.

JEWELLERY UP TO DATE.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

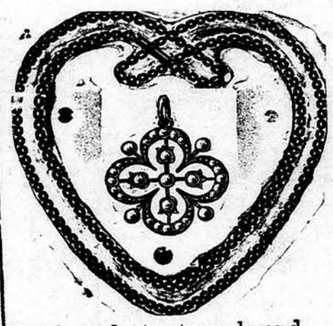
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.

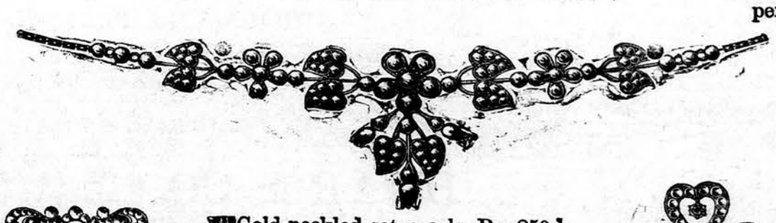
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

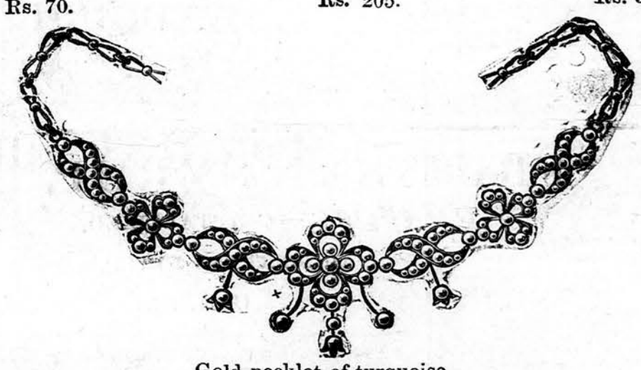
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

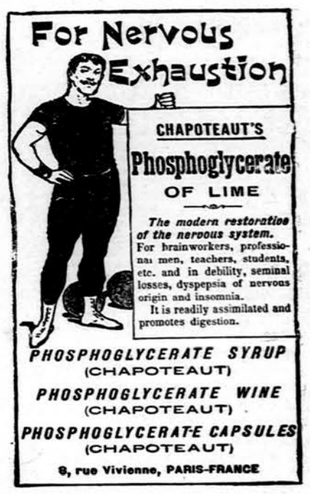
MARCKS & Co., Ld. BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.


For Nervous Exhaustion
CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME
The modern restoration of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
9, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

SAML. BOOTH & Co.,

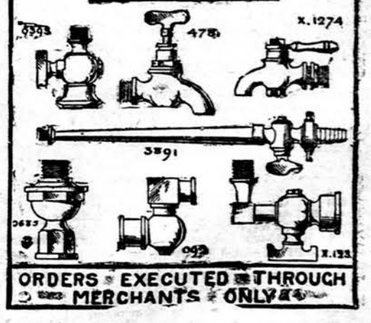
CHEAPSIDE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF

GAS & WATER FITTINGS.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.

BLACK DYE.

JET BLACK OIL.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED SACCHARIN

550 times sweeter than SUGAR, and every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machines with their parts can be had at modera price from

OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Mcholla, BOMBAY

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 123, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. 2, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 55, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs GALIGNANI & Co.; Publishers, Rue de R. Vell— CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.